THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,290. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—PLEASE GET LETTER AT 823. WE WILL ALL be happier. 'Tis of the utmost importance to me. R. B.

A HOME, MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, BROADway; 22 years; 2,200 last year, 2,200 this. Address, now, No. 2 Amity street.

COUNTRY BOY.—APPOINT ANOTHER INTERVIEW; was away. MAY A.

CARRIE—52-27—8; PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS to CHARLES, box 1,[illegible] Herald office.

ELIF NROC FSENAPAJ—THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR you not getting one one. They only cost 25 cents at any drug or shoe store. Sister says she can wear her new boots with comfort, after using one. MARY.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE, TUESDAY, QUARTER BEfore 4.—Will lovely brunette who got out at East Thirty-eighth street kindly state when and where she may be met again? Mention some circumstance to prevent mistakes. Address Paris, 1869, Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GERARD T. BEEKMAN who owned property on northwest corner of 115th street and Second avenue in 1836. Please address box 2,936 Post office, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN O'BRIEN, WHO landed on April 6, by steamship Idaho, from county Wicklow, Ireland. Any information concerning the whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, PATRICK O'BRIEN, Shenandoah City, Schuylkill county, Pa.

IF R. J. S. WHO TOOK THE BLACK AND TAN DOG answering to the name of Fido from Third avenue will return it to 17 Abingdon square (Eighth avenue) he will be liberally rewarded. Mrs. H. COLTON.

I REGRET CIRCUMSTANCES; I COOK. I DO NOT doubt thy sincerity. JANUARY FOGY.

L. HAYWOOD.—LET ME SEE YOU ONCE MORE, Friday, at 53. You made a mistake. NORMA B.

MACK.—CALL AT 268 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. A** F**.

NEW YORK STAR—JUST ARRIVE FROM BOSTON; meet Sunday at the same place, 5 o'clock. SOUTH STAR.

SILVER MINE—MOUNTAINOUS ROCK GIBRALTAR. Pass store 8:10 this evening.

THE HOUR OF GOD'S JUDGMENT.—A PERIOD OF about forty-two years, during which "the slain of the Lord," in hundreds of millions shall cover the earth, will commence on the tenth day of the month of next November. Therefore "Fear God, and give glory to Him, for the hour of His judgment is come!" "The Anointed," JOHN BISHOP HALL.

WANTED—TO ADOPT BY A WEALTHY FAMILY, A boy four or five years old; light complexioned. Address A. P. C., box 160 Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE JOHN FOX ASSOCIATION, held at No. 20 Greenwich street, Tuesday evening, April 12, the following officers were elected:—
JOHN SULLIVAN, President.
HENRY LINDENSTRUTH, Vice President.
JAMES SKUSE, Secretary.
JOHN FROELICH, Corresponding Secretary.
WM. KLAUS, Treasurer,
and the following resolutions were adopted by over 200 members of the association present.
Resolved, That in the Hon. John Fox we recognize an honest, able and unselfish exponent of true democratic principles, whose fruitful efforts in behalf of the good cause in which he is enlisted, of propagating a pure democratic faith, entitle him to our warmest commendation.
Resolved, That in the several official positions he has from time to time occupied, whether municipal or national, he has ever discharged his duties with marked honor and ability, and in a manner calculated to yield the fullest satisfaction to his constituents, whose welfare and interests he has always held paramount to every other consideration.
Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the effort that is being made to elevate him to a position of more extended usefulness, and we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to secure his further political advancement.
Regular meeting nights every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 20 Greenwich street. By order of JOHN SULLIVAN, Chairman.

AT A MEETING OF THE THOMAS C. FIELDS ASSOciation, held on Wednesday evening, April 13, 1870, at the corner of 131st street and Twelfth avenue, the following officers were elected:—Wm. Cleary, chairman; Wm. Gallagher, secretary; Bernard Lynch, treasurer.

A.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO JOIN A first class city regiment will apply to CORPORAL, 243 Broadway, room No. 6.

ALL PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE, OR TRAVELLING anywhere by water, may receive information important to their safety by addressing V. BENNETT, 329 East Twenty-sixth street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 530 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. RIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO MOVE IN APRIL should engage immediately.—Office 113, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Families moved, city or country. Furniture boxed, shipped. Storage. A. F. G. BURNHAM.

ALWAYS IN.—NATHANIEL GILL, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner for all the States and Territories, 17 Nassau street, will attend business on Good Friday as usual.

A. L. BATTERSON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR Furniture, Pianos, &c., 691 and 693 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-ninth street. Pianos and furniture boxed for shipping. Furniture removed in city or to the country. Rooms to let for storage.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY OF THE STATE of Mississippi.
Class 257—57, 79, 48, 45, 53, 18, 8, 67, 34, 33, 30, 69.
Class 258—29, 60, 58, 24, 70, 26, 51, 13, 63, 17, 16, 19.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE, McBRIEN, HERNDON, COLBURN, BASKERVILLE & CO., Managers, Columbus, Miss.
Information furnished at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham, 390 Seventh avenue and 128 Greenwich street. Coin paid for all prizes.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 299—APRIL 14, 1870.
63, 39, 21, 45, 69, 57, 72, 65, 59, 10, 19, 6.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 300—APRIL 14, 1870.
71, 17, 23, 21, 33, 25, 5, 52, 53, 63, 4, 2.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 275—APRIL 14, 1870.
56, 28, 22, 60, 17, 61, 42, 64, 12, 37, 8, 70.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 276—APRIL 14, 1870.
31, 3, 29, 54, 77, 34, 62, 41, 68, 14, 51, 26.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway, 138 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CIRCULARS ADDRESSED, FOLDED AND MAILED, giving the full address, with street and number, to any line of business in the United States, or lists of the names furnished. Mercantile and Statistical Agency, 111 Nassau st.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Furniture. Figure Carving our specialty. A. HINKEL & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION.
The public are cautioned against negotiating $97,000 Kansas Pacific First Mortgage seven per cent Bonds, Nos. 677, 3,310 to 3,350 inclusive, 5,001 to 5,020 inclusive. The bonds having been obtained by fraud payment has been stopped.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place.
NEW YORK, April 12, 1870.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

FRED. E. GAISS, LANDSCAPE GARDENER.—PLANS drawn, new grounds laid out, and all work in above line done. Address box 45, Hastings on Hudson.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES—MOST EXTENSIVE AND complete in the world; separate compartments for the storage of Furniture, Baggage, &c.; always accessible; commodious elevators. Eighth avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED, AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,264. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

NOTICE.—AS THE QUARRYMEN OF HUDSON CITY and Bergen City have been on a strike, and as the employers of Bergen City refuse to let society men work, all other parties are requested to keep away until such time as the society men shall have got back to work.

TO THE WEALTHY.—FOR SALE, LARGEST SAPphire Ring in America and a splendid Diamond Ring; bargains. Address J., box 6,190 New York Post office.

THE FRIENDS OF CAPTAIN JOURDAN, OF THE Sixth ward are respectfully invited to attend a meeting, to be held at Monroe Hall, corner Centre and Pearl streets, on Friday evening, April 15, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS D. CONROY, Chairman.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

BIRDS.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MOCKING Birds in the country, Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, Finches, Linnets, Canaries, Parrots and all cage birds; Cages and the only genuine prepared Mocking Bird Food that does not spoil on exposure to the air, for sale at ROSDER'S, 128 West Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—2,000 AUSTRIAN OR GARIBALDI RIFLES, sabre bayonets; 200 Dresden Rifles, triangular bayonets; all new and perfect in original cases. For particulars address WILLIAM McCONNELL, 662 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—TWO BALLARD RIFLES and one Shotgun, steel barrels, at 267 Greenwich street, corner Murray.

THE TURF.

WOODSIDE PARK, STAMFORD, CONN., TO LET.—Terms favorable. Address T. J. & S. H. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, OFFICE AND SALESROOM 37 NASSAU STREET, opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 119 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), APRIL 15.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.
FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT—Cross matched team bay and gray Horses, 16 hands, 8 and 10 years; kind in all harness; good under saddle; free from vice; fine travellers; good style; warranted sound, kind and true; are in every respect a first class family team and sold for no fault. Together with
PARK PHAETON—Four seats, city built, by Gilfoyle & McQuinton; also set fine double gold mounted Harness, Blankets, Whips, &c.
FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT—Elegant team brown Horses, long, flowing manes and tails, 15½ hands, 7 years; kind in all harness; good under the saddle; free from vice; fast travellers; can trot inside of 6 minutes; very stylish, and warranted sound, kind and true; are a superior family team; are afraid of nothing; sold only on account of owner going to Europe.
MUSTANG PONIES.—Team of black Mustang Ponies (stallions), nearly 14 hands, 8 years; kind in all harness, easy and old, not under saddle; free from vice; trot in about 5 minutes together; very stylish, sound, kind and true; are perfectly docile; were raised by Rev. Dr. Platt, of Montezuma, Ga.; are half brothers; were brought on here at the close of the war; been used for light and family driving; they are well broken; are valuable for stock; are perfect pets; have been used for children's driving and riding.
FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT—Bay Team, long manes and tails, 15½ hands, 6 and 7 years; kind in all harness; free from vice; good travellers; good style; warranted sound, kind and true; have been used before a coupe clarence; together with
COUPE CLARENCE, with bell and speaking tube complete; also set Double Harness, Blankets, Whip, &c.
PONY MARE.—Bay pony Mare, 13 hands, about 9 years, kind in all harness; good saddle horse, good traveller, good style; warranted sound, kind and true; has been used for ladies' and children's driving.
SORREL MARE.—Sorrel pacing Mare, 15½ hands, 6 years, kind in all harness; paces inside of 3 minutes; warranted sound, kind and true; has paced inside of 2:40; can trot close to 3 minutes; is of great bottom; a capital road horse.
PONY MARE—Bay Pony Mare, 13 hands, 5 years, well broken to saddle and harness, all sound, kind and true; raised by Armistead C. Henry, Esq (her present owner), in Astoria; is unsurpassed for style or action, and is warranted all through; pure Abdallah; Mr. Henry owns the sire and dam yet.
BAY HORSE—15½ hands, 7 years, kind in all harness, good traveller; warranted kind and true; good for country use.
ROAD ESTABLISHMENT—Black Hawk Mare, with long mane and tail, 15½ hands, coming 7 years; kind in all harness, good under saddle, fast traveller; trots inside four minutes, and warranted sound, kind and true; is afraid of nothing, and is superior for family driving; together with
NO TOP ROAD WAGON—Piano box, made by Silvers; also set single Harness, Blanket, Whip, &c.
CARRIAGE HORSE.—Sorrel Horse, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 6 years; kind in all harness; is a superior saddle horse; free from vice; free and fast traveller, very stylish; warranted sound, kind and true; excellent for family, carriage or coupe use.
TRUCK HORSE.—Bay Horse, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 7 years, kind in all harness; is a perfect saddle horse, good worker, warranted sound, kind and true; is superior for cart, truck or express use.
WORK HORSE.—Gray Horse, 15 hands, 8 years, kind in all harness and under saddle, good worker, warranted kind and true.
COUPE HORSE.—Brown Horse, 16 hands, coming 7 years, kind in all harness, good worker, kind and true; has been used for coach purposes; is also a good saddle horse.
BAY HORSE, 15 hands, 6 years; kind in all harness; trots in about 3½ minutes; very stylish, kind and true; is a superior horse for lady or gentleman. Together with
PONY PHAETON, set Harness, Blanket, Robe and Whip.
PONY MARE—Bay Pony Mare, with long mane and tail, 14½ hands, coming 7 years; kind in all harness; good under saddle; fast traveller; very stylish; kind and true; is superior for lady driving and sold for want of use.
CLOSE COACH—Glass panels in front.
ROCKAWAY—Six seat in good order, made by Quimby.
VICTORIA—Pole and shafts complete; also
CURTAIN COACH—As good as new, made by J. R. Lawrence.
NO TOP PARK PHAETON—Four seat; also
EXPRESS WAGONS—Large double and light Express.
ROCKAWAY COACH and set Harness; also
NO TOP AND TOP ROAD WAGONS; Pony Phaeton, single and double Harness, Blanket, Robes, Whips, &c. Full description time of sale.

A FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCTION.
A Crossed Match Team, Bay and Gray Horse, 8 and 10 years old; warranted sound, kind and true. Together with a Four seat Park Phaeton in fine order, with pole and shafts made by Gilfoyle & McQuinton; also fine set gold mounted double Harness, Blankets, Whip, &c., &c.
At auction THIS DAY at 12 o'clock,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart,
119 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.
Look above at catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.
ALLEN R. MINER, Auctioneer.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On SATURDAY, April 16 and 23.
Positive sale of elegant Carriages, made by Messrs. Brewster, Miner & Stevens, Baldwin, Adams and other well known manufacturers, comprising Vehicles of every description, at the Carriage Salesroom No. 5 1 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Block, commencing at 11 o'clock each day. Now on exhibition.

AUCTION SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., to close an estate.
STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, offers 111 Broadway, will sell on Monday, April 18, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the private stable 331 West Fifteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Two pairs very fine Carriage Horses, stylish and fine travellers.
One large family Carriage.
One large Baroucha.
One four seated light Wagon, shifting top.
One Pony Phaeton, shell pattern, pole and shaft, umbrella top; cost $1,250.
One Horse and Harness of various kinds.
Parties can examine the above at the stable until day of sale for storage.

AT 68 LIBERTY STREET,
Carriages and Harness.
Great bargains this week to make room.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
68 Liberty street.

A FINE SHIFTING TOP WAGON FOR SALE—GOOD as new; price $200. Also, fine Saddle and Bridle, price $35. May be seen at 252 Broadway, in store.

A BARGAIN.—HORSES, GERMANTOWN CARRIAGE, new shifting top Wagon, Dusenbury trotting Wagon, Phaeton, fine Harness, Robes, &c., all first class, sold at auction Tuesday next if not sold before; owner about to travel. Apply at No. 8 Washington square, east side, two doors above Fourth street, private stable No. 2, in the rear. No finer horses in the country.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.
have at their warerooms, 556 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant Carriages and light top and road Wagons of the most fashionable styles and latest designs and fine finish; suitable for spring and summer use; of their own manufacture; to which they invite the inspection of purchasers.

A SPLENDID CORBETT & SCHARCH (NEARLY NEW) square box top Wagon; also two Brewster Phaetons; one no top Wagon, $65, $100; one top Wagon, $125; Park, Pony and Basket Phaetons, Clarences, Couches, Express Wagons, and a fine assortment of top Wagons, of my own make. Harness, $10 up. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AN ELEGANT TEAM BROWN HORSES AND ONE pony Mare, at their auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their auction mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
They are brown, with long, flowing manes and tails, 15½ hands, 7 years; warranted sound, kind and true; raised at Newburg, Orange county, for present owner, and now sold only on account of going to Europe, together with a bay Pony Mare, 13½ hands, 10 years, sound, kind and true; suitable for ladies' and children's driving.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.
Look at catalogue above.

AN ELEGANT FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Circular front Clarence, in fine order; also team bay Horses, 15½ hands, 6 and 7 years; warranted sound, kind and true; also double Harness, Blankets, &c.,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their auction mart.
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.
Look above at catalogue.

AT FACTORY PRICES.
We now offer for sale an elegant assortment of Clarences,
Landaus,
Landaulets,
Phaetons, &c., &c.
Notice—To prevent confusion the public will do well to remember that this is the
Old House of BREWSTER,
and that positively no carriages are sold except those actually made on the premises.
J. B. BREWSTER & CO., Twenty-fifth st., near Third av.

A SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, Cabriolet, Depot Wagons, Buggies, second hand; 500 Carriages, gold prices, 25 per cent less than Broadway and Fifth avenue stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A SPLENDID SADDLE MARE FOR SALE, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, 8 years old, three-quarters bred; suitable for any lady. Apply at 134 West Thirty-ninth street.

A.—BELOW COST,
two Bretts,
two Landaus,
one Clarence,
one Coupe,
left from our auction sale.
JAMES B. CONE & CO., 684 Broadway.

A LEATHER TOP CUT-UNDER BUSINESS BUGGY for sale, cheap; will stand the pavements. Also coal-box Buggy, city make, nearly good as new. 268 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT SECOND HAND C SPRING BRETT, six-seat Rockaway, top and no top Buggies; also an assortment of new Carriages and Harness, at unusually low prices. TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

A LIGHT BREWSTER & CO. TOP WAGON, POLE and Shafts; also a double seated box Wagon, by same; almost new. Apply at private stable 12 East Twenty-seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—OVER 16 hands; also a ladies' saddle Horse; also a gentleman's driving Horse, very fast; all sound. Apply at private stable, Twenty-sixth street, near Broadway.

ALL IN WANT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, AND desirous of saving 25 per cent, are invited to examine stock at 52 Barclay street. HICKS, established 1838.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT FOR SALE CHEAP—As the owner has no further use for them, one bay trotting Horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind and a fine roadster, of great endurance; can trot in 2:40. One light road Wagon, almost new; Harness, Robes, &c. Inquire of J. COLYER & CO., 45 Church street, Newark, N. J.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE.
Harness for farming, leaning, carting, expressing, livery stables, contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, and all other purposes.
Single Harness, complete, $8 to $175 per set.
Double Harness, complete, $20 to $340 per set.
We manufacture all of our harness, and can sell lower than any house in the city.
THE TRADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A RARE CHANCE.—JUST FROM ALBURG, VT., STTlish, handsome built Pair of bay Road Horses, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old, of extra endurance; very gentle; raised and broke by the present owner, and warranted perfectly sound, kind and true in every way, and without a fault; price $750. Apply to J. DEAN, No. 8 East Twenty-eighth street, till sold. Also Pair for $500.

AN ELEGANT PONY ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCtion—This day, at 12 o'clock, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Look at catalogue above.

A SPLENDID SORREL COUPE OR MATCHED CARriage Horse at auction—This day, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 119 East Thirteenth street. Look at catalogue above for full description.

A.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE TWO PONIES, ODDLY marked or otherwise, about 40 inches high, smooth and sound, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER, NOS. 7 and 18 East Eighteenth street.—Clarences, Coupes, Light Rockaways, Coupe Rockaways, Top and Road Wagons at greatly reduced prices.
THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD.
Pony Phaetons in great variety from $150 upwards.

A LIGHT SHIFTING TOP DEPOT WAGON, LIGHT Rockaway, two Road Wagons, at great bargains; large assortment all styles Carriages for city and country use. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A.—CONTINUATION OF SALE OF LIVERY STABLE Stock, at 222 Mercer street, on Saturday (to-morrow), 16th, at 11 A. M. The whole stock has been used for livery purposes, and includes some fine Trotting and Road Stock, as well as Work Horses, with a general line of Trotting and Road Wagons, Coaches, Baroouches, Harness, &c. The whole offered for absolute sale. Particulars to-morrow. Sale on account of removal, and positive. JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AT THE LIVERY STABLE, 275 SPRING STREET, NEAR Hudson—One Brett, one Rockaway, two Road Wagons, one Skeleton, two Top Wagons, two Coaches, a lot of Single and Double Harness, Blankets, Whips, Halters, &c., to be sold on account of removing.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S.
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
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LOT SLIGHTLY SOILED CARRIAGES AT GREAT bargains—Road Wagon, Coupe Rockaway, Pony Phaeton, Victoria, six-seat Passenger Wagon; also several second hand Carriages, cheap. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

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EUROPE.

The British National March to Democracy.

Irish Agitation Against the English System of Coercion.

Can a Kingdom Remain Enslaved in an Age of Civilization?

Religious Revolutionism in Russia and Turkey.

Our special correspondence by the European mail at this port embraces letters from England, Ireland, Russia and Turkey—as given underneath—which supply matter of the very highest importance in regard to the existing situation of affairs in the Old World.

ENGLAND.

The Popular March to Democracy—Sketches in Parliament—Ireland the Grand Difficulty.

LONDON, April 1, 1870.

IRELAND STOPS THE WAY.

Toujours Ireland is as bad as *toujours par drie*. Such, at least, is beginning to be the opinion of a large proportion of the members of the British House of Commons. Ireland, still Ireland, always Ireland, is the almost universal complaint; and some of the wiser among politicians are anxiously asking themselves when or where it is all to end. Legislation is at a standstill, on account of the demands of the Emerald Isle. Nothing can be done—not a single bill, however pressing, can be passed; even the vital question of education itself has had to be laid aside, in order to make laws for Ireland. Estimates, the Budget, emendations of the poor laws and all the essential work of the session have been put out of the way, and Parliament has even forgotten to vote the usual money for the maintenance of the public services. English and Scotch members are beginning to growl and lift up their voices in protest against such a state of affairs. "Ireland," they say, "takes up at least two-thirds of every session and we can get nothing done. Discontent and disorder trouble us every year and engross our attention. Is there never to be an end to such a condition of things? Are we always to be climbing up the climbing wave? Would it not be much better for us to give up the island altogether than be thus disquieted? Ireland for the Irish has been the cry these many years. Perhaps it would have been better for us had we years ago recognized the clamor and resigned what we only hold at so costly a price." So deep, indeed, has this feeling latterly become—so strong is the disgust that has been awakened by the present reign of terror in Ireland and the seeming hopelessness of all remedial measures—that not a few honorable members, I believe, would be found to vote for a motion which would at once sever the connection between the two countries. There are some gifts which are purchased at too dear a price, and Ireland, in the estimation of not a few honorable representatives, is emphatically one of them. "Let them take the island and make what they like of it," is a sentiment which I believe would find a very considerable echo in the radical ranks were it seriously proposed by a Minister. The whole Senatorial head is weary and the whole heart sick with the present condition of affairs, and almost anything would be welcomed as a change.

THE COERCION BILL

has for the time being thrust the Land bill entirely out of sight. Murders, agrarian outrages, robberies, threatening letters, fires, seditious publications and wild public demonstrations have compelled the government at length to take action, and more than a week has been consumed in the arrangement of the provisions of the Peace Preservation act, which has been hastily concocted in order to meet the gravity of the crisis. That it will do so not a dozen politicians on either side of the House really believe. From the time of the battle of the Boyne downwards the English Legislature has been enacting year after year passing insurrectionary acts, outrage punishment acts, maintenance of order acts, suspensions of the habeas corpus acts and others too numerous to mention; and the evil, instead of being remedied, seems to have spread wider and become more intensified. Such at least has been the pretty general confession during the debates on the present Coercion bill; and the feeling is beginning to deepen that the only real way of meeting matters will be to improve them altogether on the face of the earth.

THE DISCUSSION

of the bill has be n upon the whole very tame and uninteresting. This has arisen chiefly from the fact of there being no real opposition to the measure. Mr. Disraeli and his lieutenants are biding their time, and seeing no opening just now in the ministerial harness, have reserved their shafts for a future occasion. They are wise enough to see that if the present Cabinet splits up upon anything it is sure to be upon the question of the government of Ireland. Consequently they have folded their arms on the present occasion and looked on almost in silence, resolving to let the Ministry bear the full burden of the responsibility of passing an act which, when it comes to be applied, is sure to be received with a howl of execration throughout Ireland. "You have talked about messengers of peace to Ireland," argued they; "you have talked about allaying discontent and putting an end to outrage, by cutting down what you call the bugbears of Protestant ascendancy, and removing the anomalies that exist in the relationship between landlord and tenant. You have talked when you should have acted; acting, and now we shall see what will be the result. We shall see whether this coercive Preservation of the Peace act will be construed by Ireland as a government of that country according to Irish ideas."

POLICY OF THE TORIES.

In helping the government to pass their restrictive measure the Conservatives have been in a large measure actuated by the hope of heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the Liberals. They are secretly convinced that such a stringent bill has been found necessary; and they cherish the belief that it may yet prove the means of turning the present administration out of Downing street. Smarting still under the crushing defeat which they sustained upon the Irish Church question, they are glad to find that the abolition of that establishment has not had the soothing and quieting influence upon the Irish people which the authors of the act so confidently predicted. They are furthermore in ecstasies at the thought that the Land bill will prove equally ineffectual. Mr. Disraeli for his part is to be quietly chuckling over the fact of the cabinet of which Mr. John Bright is a member being compelled to turn aside from its "great work of pacification of Ireland" to pass a bill which nothing short of a reign of terror could justify. At present he has not seen his opportunity to make any use of the fact; but he is both watching and waiting. He has resolved to let Mr. Gladstone pass the bill and go to Ireland to enforce it. Well does he know that but a few months will be necessary to set the whole of the south and southwest of that country in a blaze. Hot-headed Irishmen, he is aware, will not be disposed to look with favor even upon Mr. Bright when that gentleman declares that he will say them without a jury, stop the publication and seize the plant of newspapers that preach nationalist doctrines, and take into custody any person who may be abroad at night and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. Measures such as these, Mr. Disraeli knows, will go much to withdraw from Mr. Gladstone the confidence which his Irish Church cry gained him. Discontent and more outrages are sure to be the result. Englishmen will then become impatient and demand a change of policy, and in the midst of the general disorder the conservatives may once again for a brief period taste the fearful joys of office. Reflecting upon all this the tory leaders have wisely held their tongues during the debates on the Coercion bill, proceeding upon the principle that the ministry need only be allowed rope enough in order to hang themselves.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

What little livelihood there has been displayed during the course of the discussions has proceeded entirely from the Irish national party. They number about a dozen, but what they lack in numbers they more than make up in wildness of speech and demonstration. These fervid gentlemen are very angry with Mr. Gladstone. For years past they have been cherishing the idea that when that right honorable gentleman went into partnership with Mr. Bright Ireland would get all for which she has so persistently clamored, and that at all events there would be an entire rearrangement of the land. Instead of the bread which they expected, however, they have got a serpent in the shape of a coercive bill, and their rage has been consequently great. Loudly and voluminously have they thundered, predicting wars, rumors of wars, portents, calamities and the opening of the fifth vial. They hold that they have been betrayed, and that Mr. Bright, who ought to have protected them, has himself lifted up his heel against them. Ten centuries of oppression, Saxon invasion, Protestant ascendancy, wrong misrule, and all the long catalogue of evils and grievances that have ever been preferred against England, have been run through, intermingled with oratorical threatenings and slaughter.

WAR WITH AMERICA.

This has been one of the tunes among others that have cropped up as among the possibilities. Extracts were read by more than one honorable gentleman from the Irish press which not only hinted at the probability of such an event, but boldly stated that it was a consummation devoutly to be wished. "America," these journals stated, "is the only real basis of operations against Ireland; but as long as the United States and the mother country are at peace it will be impossible to effect anything that will advance the formation of an Irish republic. Once let the two countries get embroiled, however, and our opportunity will arrive. America will then seize Canada and we will be able, while the hands of Great Britain are full, to make a successful descent upon Ireland." Quotation after quotation was made to the above effect, not from one newspaper, but from dozens; and the government naturally made this one of their strongest arguments in justification of the enormous powers they are asking for the suppression of the liberty or license of the press in Ireland. And indeed these

RESTRICTIONS UPON NEWSPAPERS

form one of the features in the government bill, to which the most strenuous opposition has been offered. Whig, conservative and radical have alike denounced them, and Mr. Gladstone and his chief Irish secretary have been somewhat embarrassed to defend them. This, however, he has done upon the plea of the extreme urgency of the case. There are dozens of newspapers in Ireland, having a large circulation and influence, which openly promulgate doctrines that are of the most treasonable and seditious character. They unite in favor of an Irish republic, war with the United States in order to secure that object, disloyalty to the Queen and the extermination of the whole of the Protestant English population. Such violent and inflammatory articles have necessarily had their effect in increasing agrarian crime, and the government have at length resolved to abate the nuisance by stopping the circulation and seizing the type of any newspaper that lends itself to the promulgation of such opinions. But such a power as this, it was argued by the opponents, is altogether too great and arbitrary to place in the hands of any constitutional government. Free criticism of the acts of the Irish executive will be rendered almost impossible, and even the higher class journals may be made subject to the restrictions of this law. The tories as a body, however, have refused to vote against the provision, hoping that the embarrassment which is sure to result from such an enactment may be turned to their profit and emolument.

SECRET OF THE DELAY.

While the Corwin bill has been passing through its various stages, people are naturally demanding why the Ministry should have been so long in proposing restrictive measures for the repression of crime and outrage in Ireland. For months and months past there has been something very nearly equivalent to a reign of terror in that country. Landlords have been shot, men have been mutilated by having their noses cut off, helpless women have been outraged, shops and houses have been sacked, and country gentlemen have been compelled to go about armed, as though they were living in the wilds of Texas. All this has been going on, and the cry of the tormented or the peaceable population has been ascending like the smoke of a great furnace. They have asked to be protected and have stretched out their hands in supplication. Liberal and tory press have alike been pressing the Cabinet to adopt stringent measures, but hitherto the agitation has been all in vain. Government have refused to move till civil war seemed almost at the gates, and now their acts so in more like those of men in a panic than the cool and deliberate efforts of statesmen. The explanation of their inertness is very simple. Speaking so much as they have done lately regarding the society of pacification following the destruction of the Irish Church and the promise of a Land bill, they were naturally very loth to take any coercive steps, which would have been a practical confession of their policy having failed. They acceded to office with a great flourish of trumpets. They would crush Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. They would remove all grievances and inequalities. They would do for Ireland what no government had yet attempted—give her justice and equal laws. They would make the sister isle which was the reproach of British civilization its crown and glory, and the land which centuries of misrule had thrown into barrenness and disorder would once more blossom like the rose and be a credit and security to England. Naturally enough, with such a fanfaronade as this saluting their ears, and the guarantee of fair play which was held out by the presence of Mr. John Bright in the Cabinet, the extreme section of the Irish people looked forward to the gratification of their wildest desires. But as soon as it was officially intimated last winter, through Lord Hartington, that the Ministerial Land bill would not in the slightest degree interfere with the "divine" rights of property, lawlessness began to increase, and even became more bitter and implacable. Well did both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright know that it would be necessary to adopt stringent means to stay the course of crime; but they hesitated simply because they were ashamed to acknowledge to the country that their policy of conciliation had entirely failed. Month after month they allowed to elapse, deluded by the hopes that there would be a change for the better; and not until the state of Ireland had become alarming in the extreme did they bestir themselves and acknowledge that their "message of peace" had been a failure. They are now commencing to lock the stable door when the steed is stolen, and their warmest friends are dubious as to the result.

THE EDUCATION DIFFICULTY.

This matter for the present has been got over, but I fear it is only for the present. It is sure to crop up again, and when it does it will be found more difficult to manage than ever. I have already informed you of the split in the liberal ranks over the matter. The radicals and non-conformists insisted that the bill should, to all intents and purposes, be a secular one, and that the local school boards should not have the power of controlling the religious instruction. This was, of course, resisted by the tories, who, being strong churchmen, very naturally wished to have a denominational system, pure and simple, which would leave religious education almost entirely in the hands of the establishment. At one time Mr. Gladstone resolved to pass his bill with the aid of the opposition; but the demonstrations of his more advanced followers became so threatening that he was forced to succumb. He has compromised the matter by agreeing to withdraw the conscience clause and to enact that all religious instruction shall be given at separate hours from those of the secular education. The radicals are satisfied and will now go in for the bill; but the tories have in the interim been its lessen and are not unlikely to oppose its further progress.

IRELAND.

The English "Reign of Terror"—What is Said of the New Coercion Policy—Public Indignation and Alarm—"Can a Kingdom Be Enslaved" in Europe?

WEXFORD, March 28, 1870.

It would be impossible for me to convey an adequate idea of the feelings of indignation with which the new Coercion bill of the government is regarded by all classes here. Not since 1848, when the late Sir Robert Peel introduced and carried another coercion bill, and when the state of the country differed very little from what it is now, were the feelings of the Irish people so outraged and insulted by English tyranny and intolerance as they are at present. From the determination shown during last session by the present Cabinet to do justice to the Irish people, we were all led to believe that the days of persecution, like Edmund Burke's "age of chivalry," were gone; but, unfortunately, the conduct of the government during the past week has proved not only how greatly we were mistaken, but how absurd it is for Irishmen to expect justice from the English nation. They are, I regret to say, very bitterly disappointed, particularly so as they were led to believe by the highest authority in the country, Mr. Gladstone, that Ireland was henceforth to be governed in accordance with Irish ideas. However anxious he may be to rid himself of the responsibility attaching to this expression, Mr. Gladstone cannot make the Irish people believe that he did not make use of it. If we except the disestablishment of the Church, which was no doubt a work perfectly in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people, the government have, up to the present, done nothing to fulfil the promise of the First Minister of the Crown.

THE LATEST AGITATION.

No sooner was the Church disestablished than the Irish people began to agitate for an unconditional amnesty for the political prisoners. Public meetings were held all over the country to express the opinions of the people with regard to the imprisonment of these men. They were attended by persons of every class in society and of every shade of religious and political opinion. Even those who were opposed to Fenianism joined in urging upon the government the necessity, or, at all events, the expediency of opening the prison doors. With the exception of the extreme section of the tory party, the whole nation took part in this work of mercy. What was the result? After weeks and months of agitation, when the will of the nation was clearly and unmistakably expressed, the same Minister, who had promised to rule Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas, who had shed what I am reluctantly obliged to call hypocritical tears, over the Neapolitan prisoners, refused to listen to the cry of mercy in favor of those confined in British dungeons. Then, and not till then, did the people discover that they were betrayed. Indignant, however, as they were, at what they considered, and consider still, an unjustifiable breach of faith, they tried to disguise their feelings in the hope that they might obtain what they expected and wanted most of all, namely, a good land bill. But here again they were disappointed.

Fixity of tenure became the watchword of the Irish nation. The right of the Irish people to live upon the Irish soil was proclaimed at hundreds of meetings held all over the country in the interest of the tenant farmer. The principle of fixity of tenure was adopted at one of the largest and, probably, one of the most representative assemblies ever held in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues well knew the wishes and feelings of the Irish people with regard to the Irish land; they knew that nothing less than fixity of tenure and fair rents would satisfy them; but they kept a deaf ear to the cries of the people and proposed a land bill which the whole nation has unhesitatingly pronounced a sham. Nor is this all.

GAG LAW.

The government is now engaged in gagging the mouths of those who are crying out against their deception and injustice, by a bill unsurpassed in severity by the penal laws of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or by the despotism of the Czar. At such a time and under such circumstances it is strange, to say the least, for a liberal government to have recourse to such a cruel and arbitrary measure. And for what? For the suppression of crime among the agrarian population and to prevent the spread of sedition among the ignorant classes of the country. These appear to me to be the two causes which induced the government to propose this "terrible bill," as a leading London journal calls it. For my part I must say that I am strongly inclined to think the passing of this penal enactment was a very false, ill-advised step on the part of the government, and that before long they will discover that they have made a very serious mistake. They were, I readily admit, the most popular English government that ever ruled Ireland, but it must also be admitted that they have passed this bill at the expense of all the popularity they possessed. I do not think that it will either prevent crime or the spread of sedition. On the contrary, it will be the means of doing much mischief, and, as I believe, have the effect of increasing the number of those outrages which it was intended to suppress. The people are disappointed with the Land bill; the Coercion bill aggrieves and insults them. They have lost all confidence in the British Parliament. The delicacy of the government during the last few months has made them more disloyal than they ever were before. They are become almost indifferent to Parliamentary action. I may tell you that I have very good authority for saying that all, or nearly all, those who expected redress at the hands of Mr. Gladstone have lost all confidence in him, and have become so disloyal that it is greatly to be feared the next few years will be years of strife and misery in Ireland.

A BLOW AT NATIVE "LIBERTY."

The Coercion bill, or, as it is erroneously called, the Peace Preservation bill, strikes at the root of Irish liberty; it is peculiarly severe and stringent with regard to the rural population and the national press; there is no doubt that it will leave the great bulk of the people entirely at the mercy of the magistracy and the police. I believe I am justified in saying that one-half of the Irish magistracy is no more qualified, either by education or impartiality, to administer justice from the bench than would be the Hottentots of Africa, nor as well, for the latter are actuated by a spirit of fairness in their dealings, which, I regret to say, does not always characterize the conduct of the Justice "Shallows" of Ireland. Publicly and openly, without the least reserve or scruple, these party their partisanship to such an extent that the people have come to regard the tribunals over which they preside as instruments of oppression. Orangeman is as much opposed to Fenian and Fenian to Orangeman, as if they were arrayed against each other on the field of battle. The one does not expect, nor does he get, justice from the other. Should a magistrate have any pique or grudge against a neighbor he is not, as a general rule, backward in availing himself of his position on the bench to revenge it. Instances of this kind are of daily occurrence, and have contributed in no small degree to degrade the Irish bench in the estimation of the Irish people.

To the tender mercy of these fiery partisans Mr. Gladstone's Coercion bill is about to hand over the people of Ireland. For example, any person found out of his house in a "proclaimed district" at any time from one hour after sunset to sunrise may be brought before a justice of the peace, and should he be unable to prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate that he was out on lawful business he is liable to be imprisoned with hard labor for six calendar months.

Again, should any misdemeanor be committed in a proclaimed district, should, for example, a land lord take it into his head to write himself a threatening letter, a justice of the peace may summon any person before him whom he believes or fancies can give material evidence, and although no person is actually accused of the crime, the magistrate can examine the unfortunate victim of his suspicions, and should the latter refuse to answer the questions that may be put to him he is liable to imprisonment. This is, beyond all doubt, a most arbitrary and despotic enactment. I question very much whether there is a more cruel or severe law in force in any other country in the world. This part of the bill, as it stands, is capable of the most terrible abuse; the magistrates, and even the police, have it in their power to oppress innocent men to their hearts' content, nor do I hesitate to say that many of these functionaries will do their worst. Not until the police and the magistrates have the power, under the provisions of this bill, to rule roughshod over the people and to goad them, as I firmly believe they will, into acts of violence, will the country and the world have an opportunity of seeing the benefits arising from the Peace Preservation act.

THE CONTRAST WITH ENGLAND.

The Irish people regard the bill as a perfectly uncalled for act of tyranny, which the condition of Ireland did not require. They point to the terrible murders committed day after day in England, the crimes of almost all descriptions which darken her moral character, and ask, what steps are being taken to bring the offenders to justice. If a murder takes place in England they see that it is almost too insignificant a thing to excite a moment's notice; but if an Irish landlord or agent is fired at, the fact is telegraphed all over the kingdom. In the former case things are generally allowed to take their course, in the latter large rewards are usually offered for the apprehension of the assassin. The English murders are allowed to go on, while the Irish agrarian outrages are stamped out by brute force.

POPULAR REASONING.

I assure you the most illiterate Irish peasant sees as plainly as Mr. Gladstone does the great difference in the treatment of both crimes. Nothing will ever banish from his mind the belief that the Coercion bill was passed, not so much for the repression of Irish crime as for the persecution of the Irish people. He will ask you, with a logic that is irresistible, "If this Coercion bill is intended as a blessing for Ireland, why not give England also the benefit of it?" and he knows as well as any Cabinet Minister that England requires it far more than Ireland.

THE MORAL.

It is a well known fact that the Irish are moral; murder, unless in connection with the tenure of land, is almost unknown; and had Mr. Gladstone been wise enough to have given a good land bill, he would have succeeded far more effectually in putting a stop to agrarian crime than he may ever expect to do by his coercion bill. If the Irish people are to be governed at all, they must be governed by kindness and gentleness, not by tyranny and oppression. They may be led anywhere, but they will not be driven. They may be gagged, but they will not cease to cry out against the severity of this bill. The feeling of the country with regard to this coercive measure was very well expressed to me a few days ago by an old man, sitting and breaking stones by the roadside. "Ah," he said, "this is England against Ireland still."

RUSSIA.

The Religious Question One of the Great Questions of the Day—Influence of the Papal Council in the West and East—Union of the Temporal and Spiritual Power Opposed to Christ's Teachings—What the Patriarch of Constantinople Says—Infallibility of the Popes or Universalism of Christianity?

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26, 1870.

The character and views of the Eastern Church are attracting increased attention in the West. This is especially the case since the idea arose of assembling the present Council at Rome. Until recent times very little was known of Eastern Christianity among even the best informed people of the West, for whom there existed but the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism. These two divisions were for them all Christianity worthy of the name. For Rome the Eastern were a collection of schematics who had in their blindness refused to accept the supremacy of the Pope. For the Protestant world they were a species of Romanists in a lower degree of development and more deeply buried in superstition. The Patriarch of Constantinople was considered to be the Pope of the East, and the Greek language was supposed to occupy the same position in the Eastern ritual as the Latin in that of Rome. Before proceeding to an examination of the nature of the Eastern Church and some of the popular errors that have existed with regard to it I would call attention to an article published in the *Golos*, of this city, several months ago, a portion of which I give here in translation, thus:—

THE CHURCHES.

During the present year ten centuries will have elapsed since the one Church of Christ was divided into two parts—the Eastern and the Western. Ten centuries have these Churches existed independently, holding scarcely any intercourse. The results of this division are such as must have inevitably followed. A difference in outward form, at first insignificant, increased with time, so that after having been present at an orthodox church service and a Latin mass one could with difficulty believe that these services are the expression of one and the same religion bequeathed by the Man-God. In the spirit of these two divisions of one and the same religion the difference is still greater than in the form. The Eastern Church recognizes as its head our Lord Jesus Christ, who solemnly declared to mankind that His kingdom was not of this world. The Western Church recognizes as its head the Bishop of Rome, attributing to him a quality which belongs to God alone—namely, infallibility. Besides, in contravention to the words of Our Saviour, it has given to this Bishop a kingdom of this world, and placed upon his head, together with the mitre, two earthly crowns. This union of temporal and spiritual power, which is so opposed to the teachings of Christ, took place against the will of the universal or Catholic Church. The Eastern half of this Church solemnly protested against such an open violation of Christianity. Photius, the Patriarch of Constantinople, who defended with such energy the traditions of the Fathers in accordance with the laws of the Church, refused to acknowledge the despotic usurpation by the Roman Bishop of supreme authority over the Universal Church. For this Rome declared him a schismatic, but the Eastern Church justly regards him as a manful defender of the purity of Christian faith. Such a radical difference between the two churches can in no wise be reconciled. It is impossible to expect that the Eastern Church, which for ten centuries has defended apostolic tradition, can forget its history of a thousand years. It is equally impossible that the Bishop of Rome should, of his own accord, yield up that worldly power despotically assumed by his predecessors.

It will be seen at once that, according to the above views, the cause of separation between the East and the West is twofold—the assumption by the Pope of temporal power in the character of an earthly monarch and the claiming of spiritual supremacy over the whole Church as vicegerent of God.

In a conversation which I had some months ago with the Patriarch of Constantinople I asked particularly about his views concerning the early condition of the Roman See, as well as the position of the patriarchs and bishops of the East at the present time. His answer was as follows:—

In the universal Church, up to the time that Rome fell away from the true faith and discipline of Christianity, no bishop arrogated to himself authority beyond the limits of his own diocese. All were considered equal, and the Bishop of Rome was nothing more than *primus inter pares*—"the first among equals." This position, which was one of courtesy alone, and accorded on account of the dignity of Rome, gave him no right whatever to act outside of his own diocese or interfere in the affairs of another bishopric. In the East the usages of the early ages have been preserved to the present day. The jurisdiction of a patriarch or a bishop does not extend beyond the church committed to his charge. The Patriarch of Constantinople is chief only within the limits of his own patriarchate, and has no right to interfere in the affairs of the Russian and other Eastern churches, although in constant communion with them.

Here is a clear statement from a competent authority, and explains sufficiently the difference between Rome and the East, and that difference may be summed up in one short sentence—the Papal power. Now, all that gives Roman Catholicism its peculiar character has its origin in the Papal power—temporal dominion, with political intrigue. As a consequence the annihilation of national churches; the reduction of bishops to the position of lieutenants of Rome, the obedient servants of its will; an unmarried clergy, without local attachments or participation in the life of ordinary humanity; a mass of dogmatic definitions and doctrines unknown to the churches of the East, and rejected by the Protestant churches of the West. Such are the means by which the bishops of Rome built up and extended their power, endeavoring to make themselves the Caliphs of the Christian world, the commanders of the faithful. It seems strange when we read Mohammed's account of his going to Heaven on his supernatural steed and receiving revelations from the Divinity. We have, however, a stranger spectacle before our eyes to-day. An old man at Rome contends that he is the Viceroy of Heaven on earth, and possesses the divine attribute of infallibility. Well might the Patriarch of Constantinople call the pretensions of the Pope not only "monstrous" but "blasphemous."

If we examine for a moment the bearing of the doctrine of infallibility we shall find that it involves one of the strangest series of subversions of the history and spirit of Christianity that it would be possible to conceive. First of all, it has been shown beyond a doubt that up to the ninth century there was no foundation for the supremacy of Rome over the whole Church, and that all the decretals and documents used in later times to prove this supremacy were forgeries. As to the character of infallibility it is not necessary to make many remarks. The opinion of the world is made up as to its character. There are few who cannot understand that an infallible Pope would mean the disappearance of the Church—that is, the Pope would be the Church.

In the East the case is entirely different. There a few fundamental principles of the early Church have ever been kept in view, and they are as follows:—The Church has no visible Head on earth; its Head is Christ, who is always present with it. The equality of bishops and national churches having their own languages and local usages; the participation of the lay element in the affairs of the Church, an ecclesiastic being considered as a man who has been duly appointed to perform divine services, but as having no other difference from a layman; the infallibility of the Universal Church in the totality of its members, including the faithful of all ages and nations, it is very natural that until recent times few of the men outside the pale of the Eastern Church understood its true character. Many of the nations belonging to it being under political subjection, and, on account of various unfavorable circumstances, less developed than the nations of the West, were, for a long time, unable to obtain that hearing which would ensure a real appreciation of the true position and character of that Church which claims as its great and pre-eminent merit that it has preserved intact the faith, usages and traditions of Apostolic times.

The "Golos," in English "Voice," is one of the principal papers of this city.

TURKEY.

The Church Difficulty with Rome—Papal Efforts at Reconciliation—Oriental and Gregorian Discipline—French Influence in Constantinople—Railroad Extensions—Egyptian Diplomacy—Winter Weather.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26, 1870.

If schisms and defections from the Church of Rome have in every case been brought about by ill-advised measures, and, one may surely say, by short-sightedness of its counsellors, in no circumstance has that Church ever given up a discussion without trying every possible means, short of admitting itself at fault, to attain the desired end. Faithful to this rule of action, the Pope's delegate, Mgr. Playn, has been trying all possible direct and indirect means to induce the anti-papal party here to retract and acknowledge the spiritual rule of that ambitious and intriguing prelate, Hassoun. But his efforts have so far been unsuccessful and are not likely to be of any avail eventually, as, even if the party opposed to him were ignorant of the fact, there are persons whose direct and indirect interest it is to remind them that when, through the intrigues of Rome, they are induced to abandon the creed of their forefathers of the Gregorian faith it was with the hope and with the tacit promise of enjoying greater religious liberties and immunities as a united Roman Catholic Oriental Church than formerly enjoyed as mere members of the old Gregorian Church. It must not be forgotten, also, that the question at issue between the Pope and Mgr. Hassoun on the one side and the Oriental Catholics and the Porte on the other, involves a political point which the Sultan's Ministers are not likely to lose sight of. In the eleventh century Catholic Germany, after a severe contest with the all-powerful Pope Gregory VII., only half admitted the claims of the Church of Rome to nominate and enforce the acceptance of all bishops. Mohammedan Turkey is not likely to admit that right in the nineteenth.

The dodge—for I can give it no other more dignified appellation—attempted when the Porte, through the influence of France, was induced to recognize the Roman Catholic Armenians as a distinct and separate community. A spiritual pastor, Anthony Nourigian, was elected patriarch, and after having been recognized by Rome it was demanded that the Porte should confirm the nominee. This the Turks refused to do point blank, and the matter had to be compromised by the community electing another communal chief entirely independent of Rome and who alone had authority to represent them at the Porte. Through a series of intrigues, too long to go into here, Mgr. Hassoun managed to get invested with both these positions, and consequently his recognition now would indirectly gain to Rome a point she had lost at first.

The subscriptions to the new lottery railway loan continued here after my last, and rose for Scutaroni, with Smyrna and Salonica alone, to 70,000 shares of the 750,000 offered. In Germany some 520,000 are said to have been subscribed for, and elsewhere 200,000. The scheme, therefore, has met with success, but when looked at and weighed calmly it is found to be such a "wild, gambling, unguaranteed catch loan" that most holders here expect to see it quoted soon at a heavy discount. It was supposed to be a government loan, but no mention of a government guarantee is made in the prospectus, though headed "Ottoman government." It was thought that the company or group of bankers were merely capitalizing the annual subsidy payable by the Porte for the Roumelian lines; but when looked into it is seen that no subsidy can be claimed before a certain portion of the line is finished and made over to the government, and, consequently, that in the interval the prizes, premiums and interest on the loan must be paid out of the capital. If a smash were to take place, therefore, before a portion of the line is opened, the only thing the shareholders will be able to do with their scrip will be to light their pipes with it. Sir Macdonald Stephenson is here also, about the Euphrates line—that is, the Alexandretta and Bussorah Railway—and it is supposed that he will succeed in getting the concession, which is very favorably looked at by the Indian government.

Nubar Pacha arrived here last week from Alexandria *en route* for Paris and London, to push on the question of the revision of the capitulations in Egypt. As this is a point which greatly interests the central government he doubtlessly will proceed on his voyage this time, backed by the full support and influence of the Porte.

Not exactly dependent, but greatly in connection with the question of the capitulations, is the subject of local foreign post offices. Almost every foreign government has a post office of its own in Constantinople. We have thus the Austrian, English, French, Greek, Prussian and Russian posts, besides minor offices, such as Samos Moldo-Wallachian and Egyptian, all this to the no small inconvenience of trade. An animated discussion is being carried on now between the Porte and these various governments regarding the establishment of a central national post office. The foreign representatives do not, I believe, contest the right of the Porte to do away with the foreign post offices, but they insist on the fact that its postal arrangements and facilities are in no way adequate to the requirements of this important branch of public service.

We are splashing and wading through a most severe winter here in Constantinople; and accounts from the interior speak of great suffering among men and brutes. At Sivas alone some 2,000 sheep are reported to have been frozen to death. A very important article of Turkish produce will also suffer by the severity of the winter—I mean the Balsam rose shrub, which has been frostbitten and is likely to yield a very scanty supply of attar of rose this season.

All this, however, except, indeed, we be not frozen ourselves in the interval, will not prevent us witnessing the grand circumcision *fetes* which it is said will take place towards the middle and end of May. You may imagine what it will be if I say that some 15,000 boys are to be circumcised at the Sultan's expense on the occasion of the same ceremony being performed on his son.

BRITISH COURT STYLE.

What Was Worn at Queen Victoria's Drawing Room—Magnificent Display of Beauty, Dress and Diamonds—Velvets and Head-dresses—How the Costumes Were Made and Trimmed—Richness of the Laces.

[From the London Court Journal, March 26.]

The drawing room of Tuesday was in very favorable contrast with the first of the season, which was scantily attended, and left but a faint impression of the wonted grandeur and beauty of this ceremony. The season broke with this week's Court event, and, summing it up first from a glance at the assemblage as a whole, as it came in from the Grand Staircase into the green Drawing Room, filed off to the left through the Picture Gallery, to the right hand entrance to the Throne Room, and thence back to the Green Room, again *en route* for the Grand Staircase, it was, indeed, a most remarkable sight. The dresses were most magnificent, and such an assemblage of beauty has rarely ever graced our Court. On the first occasion of the year the prevailing colors were yellow and crimson; at this week's drawing room olive and grenat were the most frequent, though it might not be said, nevertheless, that they were the most fashionable, for the new color, the *vert d'eau de Nil*, was so considered; it is said to have been suggested by the Empress of the French after her return from Egypt. It has many shades, and is really worthy of the high distinction it has found, and likely to become the rage for a time, as it has, from its varied shades, an adaptability most obliging to the complexions of many ranges of beauty. But these colors mentioned did not by any in any show in a preponderating way, for with the new green, grenat and olive came in endless mixture of hues on varied material—the new pinks, the gros d'argent, yellows, crimsons, amethyst, violet, rose, the pale coral, fawn, and so on though the *prononcé* colors, such as that light and beautiful green tulle, which was more decided than the *eau de Nil*, drew admiration, well bestowed, on the graceful wearer.

But amid all the gauzy lightness nothing was won from the splendor of the violet velvets, blue satins, cream-colored velvets, amber and pale buff satins, when, as was mostly the case, these materials were tastefully set on with rare lace, fine jewels and very rich underrobes. The *débutantes*, who have been restricted to simple white, seemed to have been in league for the general desire to add to the remarkable ordinancy of color, as well as beauty of style, that prevailed, for they had contrived to give pleasing relief to the monotony of the white by the introduction as much as possible of colored flowers of a not too pronounced character, of blush roses and pale red roses, and grass and heartsease (may it be theirs every and of pink flowers of some very nondescript character of botany. But the best effects were those in which gold trimming and a kind of gold lace were introduced, vying with the permitted elaboration on the more substantial costumes of the matrons.

The headdress had in some cases undergone a distinct change; for instance, there was a new fashion seen for the first time at court called the "Fron-Fron," which is highly becoming the wearers if they have fair hair, and in two or three cases it called forth marked admiration, especially so in the instance of a lady who wore a black plume, which was in striking contrast. For the benefit of those who have not seen the novelty—and those who have worn it as yet are few—we may state that it consists of a chou chignon, not of very great amplitude, worn as the taste may incline, more or less approaching the centre of the head, and then flowing off backwards in a series of rolls of minor chignons and heavy curls, and from the extreme end droop out a few diminutive ringlets. This "Fron-Fron" is very becoming, and will be the fashion for ballrooms, there is little doubt, as well as the colors eau de Nil and grenat. The hunt we gave us to the somore and rather confirmation-like look of the tulle veils and heavy tulle lappets has not been without result, for whereas at the first drawing room four out of five wore those appendages, we are quite understating in saying that not more than two out of five wore the tulle veil and lappets on this occasion; and those who, perchance, in listening to respectfully-expressed advice given, came without tulle, or substituted handsome lace, must have been thoroughly conscious, by comparison, of the great gain that had resulted to them in the lightness and gracefulness of their headdress.

The costumes were not worn remarkably low, though there was not, and it is to be presumed for years long in advance of us there will not be, an approximation to that style which has been taken of from the other side of the water, but is quite unsuited for such splendor as the scene we have described of Tuesday last, where all was done that art and wealth could achieve and beauty too. The pen of a chronicler is only permitted to faintly echo respectful homage to the beauty of the Court—hardly echo; simply catalogue is the word. We may mention, therefore, that among the beauties of our Court on this occasion were Miss Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Furnell, Miss Henry, Lady Londesborough, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Arthur Magnac, Lady Bolleau, Mrs. Meyrick, Mrs. Douglas Murray, Mrs. Burchall Helme, Mrs. and Miss Jarde Butler, Miss Crutchley, and the Hon. Miss Cavendish. Poetic work could only do some of these justice, and then it would be, of course, with the reserve of the name, which we, as mere echoers of respectful remarks, have the advantage of giving names.

The most magnificent costumes at this handsome gathering were those worn by Mrs. Duncan, Lady Dalrymple, Lady Londesborough, Mrs. Snowdon Henry, Lady Rathven, Madame de Bille, Mrs. Bingham Midmay, Lady Agnesta Montagu, Miss Canogan, Miss Crutchley, Mrs. Stimbolm Brownrigg, Miss Gaskell, Lady Frere, Mrs. Bolckow, Mrs. Hippisley, Lady Scarlett, Hon. Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Layard, Lady Dover, Mrs. Crutchley, Mrs. Frank Morrison, Mrs. Paterson, Duchess of Cleveland, Mrs. Du Cane, Lady Mary Primrose, Mrs. Meyrick, Mrs. Thomas Fairbairn, Mrs. W. T. Verner, and Lady Emily Hankey.

The costumes of the *débutantes* were especially remarkable for their beauty and tastefulness—namely, those of Miss M. Gregory, Miss Henry, Miss Townley, Miss Tentelerrain Abeia and Miss Hippisley.

The lace worn was very splendid. The Princess Mary's is renowned, therefore the Princess of Wales patronized Irish lace. Mrs. Layard, for a reason that may be conceived wore Spanish lace, which was remarkably handsome, while the following ladies also had magnificent lace:—The Hon. Mrs. Watrond, the Hon. Mrs. Motley, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Douglas Murray, Mrs. Burchall Helme, Mrs. Bingham Midmay and Mrs. Arthur Bass.

The gems were very beautiful, particularly those of the Princess Mary, Countess of Gassow, Mrs. A. Beaumont, Duchess of Roxburghe, Mrs. Jones-Lloyd, Mrs. Snowdon Henry, Mrs. Ford, Lady Dalrymple, Mrs. Frank Morrison and Mrs. Gardner.

The early part of the day was very warm and pleasant, still towards the time for the first to take their leave there was an unpleasant change; but then all could seek without danger to costume the comfort of their wraps, and enclose themselves even deep within the folds of their dresses, a fashion not unfrequently adopted. But there was more cheerfulness and dash, and there were lively strains of the bands heard as of yore in St. James's, though the early leavers at the last drawing room were not conscious, through

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 105

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—LADY OF LYONS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MEN AND ACRES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU-FROU.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—LA JOCRISSE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—CHING-CHOW-HI.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—MASKS AND FACES.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HIPPODROME PARISIEN, corner 3d av. and 64th st.—EQUESTRIAN FETES. Afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 15, 1870.

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SECRETARY FISH has declined to receive Mr. Caldwell, an American citizen, who bears credentials from Peru as Minister to this country. We don't see why he may not make a very good Minister for Peru, even if he is an American.

PERRY, THE MURDERER OF HAYES, in Brooklyn, was convicted after three trials, yesterday, of murder in the second degree. It is well enough to have even that much penalty meted out to him, but he was as fully entitled to be hanged as Reynolds.

A YEAR'S PAY EACH is to be given by Congress to the families of the victims of the Oneida disaster. That is right. It is also right to give similar testimonials to the family of Edwin M. Stanton and the family of John A. Rawlins, and it will be right to give a similar testimonial to the family of Abraham Lincoln. Will the last be done?

THE TROUBLES OF THE NEIGHBORING DOMINION are lowering so thick upon her head that we see no hope for her unless she immediately comes under the sheltering cover of the Union. The Fenian alarm has now become so general that the government has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and an early Fenian invasion is confidently expected.

RELIGION IN THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—A discussion ensued among the Puritans of the Stock Exchange yesterday on the question of keeping Good Friday. A strong disposition was shown to put down a movement in favor of closing the Exchange, but it was finally declared carried. This religious question appears to be permeating very generally through all our social systems, and when it causes an excitement among the strait-laced brokers of Wall street we may well consider it one of threatening proportions. So long as it did not affect their little operations we had an idea these gentlemen would not care a whit one way or another.

The New City Government and Locomotion for the People.

One of the first things our new city government should turn its attention to is to provide for convenient, rapid and cheap transit for the people of New York from one end of the island to the other. The present accommodation for getting up and down town or across town is insufficient and wretched in the extreme. The horse railroad cars are at different times of the day crowded so that there is hardly standing room. Frequently men and even delicate females have to stand up and hang on to the straps in the car for the whole distance—for two, three or four miles. Then these cars are slow at the best. It takes an hour to go from the City Hall to the Park and nearly two hours to Harlem, while there is no means of conveyance for the public whatever to the upper part of the island. Then the horse cars, for the most part, are filthy. There are not more than two or three lines on which refined people can ride without disgust, and some of the lines frequently are not fit for decent people to travel on. The omnibuses that remain are very slow, go but short distances, comparatively, are lumbering, inconvenient vehicles, are behind the age and wants of the community, in fact, and are only tolerated as a makeshift arrangement till some better mode of travelling can be established. Indeed, New York, though fast enough in some things, is altogether behind the times in the matter of travelling facilities for its citizens.

As a consequence of not providing sufficient rapid and cheap transit from the lower to the upper part of the island, the city is bursting out on the sides and the population is forced over the Hudson to Jersey and over the East river to Long Island. Many people would prefer to live on this island who are compelled to live in Jersey, on Long Island or at other places over the water, if they could reach the business part of the city within a reasonable time and at a moderate charge. Besides, the unpleasantness of crossing the rivers in winter and the advantages of a residence in the city for enjoying public amusements make New York more desirable to live in. Then it is manifestly to the benefit of the property holders and business of the city that our population should not be crowded off the island, at least till the city is pretty well filled up. In every point of view, then—as a merciful regard for the suffering public, who are worse packed and worse treated on the cars and omnibuses than the dumb animals in carts or freight cars, for which Mr. Bergh has such a tender care; as a means of filling up and improving the city and increasing the value of property, and to give the people rapid locomotion, as well as an opportunity of enjoying the various and numerous amusements here, it is highly important to devise at once a comprehensive system of railroad transit.

The different projects that have been started show that the necessity of such a system is felt. Several, in fact, have been authorized by the Legislature. But none yet devised meet the wants of the public or the future greatness of the city. All those for burrowing under the ground—the Pneumatic Tunnel, the Arcade Railroad or similar schemes are impracticable and will not answer the purpose. The advocates of these refer to the underground railroads in London as an argument in support of their schemes. But this argument is not a good one. London has a deep soil, easily cut through; but here we have the hardest rocks all through the island. The blasting of these would be not only a tedious, long and costly work, but would be very inconvenient and even dangerous. As such underground roads, to be useful, must be central, the making of them would seriously interfere with business and would break in upon all our sewers, gas and water pipes, and produce a general derangement, as well as an enormous cost, to the city.

What we really want is a substantial elevated railroad or railroads, with two or four tracks, on which locomotives can run from one end of the island to the other. The Greenwich Railroad, which terminates at London Bridge, is such a one as we need. This road for a great distance—four or five miles, probably—goes over the streets and tops of the houses, and is a solid work on arches. It is, in fact, a continuous bridge over the streets and houses. Very little injury is sustained by the residents, none really, except to the few that live under the arches, where the houses do not get quite as much light. The compensation for this damage would not amount to a very great sum. In other respects no injury or inconvenience is felt. The cost of such a structure would be great, of course, but we doubt if it would be more than an underground road, if as much. Who can doubt as to such a road paying when the vast population of this city is considered? It would be both pleasant and healthful to ride on such a road, which could not be said of underground roads. One with four tracks could be made to accommodate both the way and through travel. With such a road and steam power we could go from the Battery to the Park in fifteen minutes and to Spuyten Duyvil creek in half an hour. Then, with a bridge to Brooklyn in connection with such a road and a continuation of the road through the populous portion of our sister city, the steam cars could sweep from one end of the metropolis to the other in a short time and thus consolidate every part. We could have, too, in time a similar solid built road round the island along the new piers and docks which we have recommended and which ought to be constructed. This great, solid and enduring improvement would be worthy of our city and the glorious future to which it is destined. Anything else will only be patchwork and will not meet the wants of the public. Will our new city government and the Legislature raise their thoughts above the petty makeshift projects now before them and take a large view of this subject? There never has been a finer opportunity to start and carry out such a work as we have suggested. Let it not be lost. Let us have something worthy of the metropolis, its wants and future greatness.

ECCENTRIC NEW JERSEY LAWYERS seem to be an indigenous product of that eccentric little State. Two of them, in Newark, yesterday got excited over a fifty dollar case and assaulted and battered one another to their hearts' content in the presence of the Court, another indigenous product, which, after the fight was all over, declared they should be committed for contempt if they did it again.

The Farce of Contested Elections.

With all the important public business pressing on the House of Representatives, that body has been spending two whole days in the partisan work of voting to seats men whom their constituents had elected to remain at home. In vain did the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means object to this interruption of the consideration of the Tariff bill, which has been dragging its slow length in committee of the whole for the last fortnight, not counting the time occupied in general discussion. The dominant majority could not resist the demand of party, and the important business of the country had to give way to the petty interests of individuals. First came one of the Louisiana cases, in all of which the theory of the various republican claimants is that if the negroes had voted, and voted for them, they would have been elected; and then came a Pennsylvania case, where the sitting member, a democrat, had to give way to his opponent on equally plausible grounds. There are many other cases of like character that are to be called up before the session draws to a close—each of them to occupy time which might easily be applied to better purpose.

There never was a greater farce in legislative bodies than this one of contested elections. No matter what their several merits or demerits be, there is but one conclusion inevitably to be reached, and that is that the seat is to be given to the person who is of the politics of the majority. The unfortunate individual who trains with the minority might just as well yield without a struggle. Now and then an unmanageable member will kick over the traces and vote according to his conviction, as the irascible but unstable Bingham did the other day in the Louisiana case; but these eccentricities never affect the general result. And the extraordinary spectacle is presented, whenever one of these judicial questions is submitted to the House of Representatives, of the facts being interpreted in one way by the members of one party and in the opposite way by members of the other party. What a high estimate of Congressional purity and independence this state of things is calculated to impress on the public mind!

There is but one remedy for this abuse and for the systematic contempt of popular elections which it brings with it, and that is for the House to renounce all interference with the matter. Whoever presents the proper credentials of election should be admitted to his seat, and if any person contests his right to it let him do it before the judicial authorities of his State. If the Governor of a State gives a certificate of election improperly that question should be tested there, not in Washington. The courts are the proper forum for the adjudication of the question, and to them it should be remitted. The present system is nothing but a gross partisan trampling on private and public right. What member will be honest enough to initiate a measure that will put an end to it and restore some little confidence in the finality of popular elections?

Dress Fashions at the British Court.

We publish to-day a report taken from the London *Court Journal* of the magnificent costumes which were worn at Buckingham Palace, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Drawing Room. The style is new—foreign, we may term it—to our free democracy, but really grand and very attractive notwithstanding. England has rarely witnessed a more gorgeous court reception scene, the people appearing as if happy to accord a fitting welcome to their kind sovereign on her return to what is known among them as "society." The dress display was truly grand. The costliest velvets and richest laces were seen in profusion. There were violet velvets, cream-colored velvets, blue satins, amber satins, a blaze of jewels and the most elaborate head-dresses. A new color, the *vert d'eau de Nil*, suggested by the Empress of the French after her return from Egypt, and which was noticed in our pages almost immediately after its appearance at the Tuileries, was patronized by the most beautiful of the ladies of Britain. Some of the ladies who wore the most magnificent costumes are named in the report, which it is needless to commend to our readers, as it will be carefully perused by thousands of eyes sparkling with a brilliancy imparted by good health and innocence of mind, which would cause the sheen of the Old World's diamonds to pale in the contrast.

THE CLAIMS OF NORFOLK FOR A NAVY YARD.—Some of the enterprising citizens of Norfolk, Va., having heard that the Navy Yard is to be removed from Brooklyn, think that it could not be removed to a better place than Norfolk. We remember that some nine years ago there was a very fine Navy Yard at Norfolk, but that to prevent its falling into the hands of a certain Southern confederacy it was destroyed, being partly burned down and partly blown up, together with the burning or scuttling of a powerful fleet of United States war ships, and we are afraid that those unfortunate events are too fresh in the leading minds of Congress for the restoration at present of said Navy Yard. After a while, when time shall have wiped out all the asperities of the war and the South shall have become thoroughly Union in sentiment, we doubt not the Norfolk Navy Yard will be restored; for the harbor there has so many advantages for a navy yard that they cannot be considered as wholly abandoned by the government. The New York Navy Yard, however, must be retained near at hand for the defence of the all-important harbor of New York.

THE RUPERT'S LAND DELEGATES, Father Richart and Scott, have arrived in Ottawa and been arrested on a warrant charging them with complicity in the murder of Scott, who was executed as a spy at Fort Garry by Riel. The examination as to the question of jurisdiction in the matter is now going on before a magistrate. The charge is evidently gotten up to further animate the loyal feeling among the enlisting volunteers, and probably to frighten Riel himself; but it is an unworthy device, for both Richart and Scott had the guarantee of the English Commissioner at Fort Garry that they would be respectfully treated and listened to when they presented themselves even as delegates from the insurgent Winnipegians before the Dominion authorities. They are no more concerned in the murder of Scott than any other inhabitant of Winnipeg.

The Gentle Greek Brigands.

Young Herbert, son of the Duke of Manchester and Secretary of the British Legation at Athens (Greece), and Secretary Boylen, of the Italian Legation, in a late reconnoissance of the field of the great battle of Marathon, were taken prisoners by the brigands infesting those mountains, who, at last accounts, having found out the quality of their prisoners, had put in a demand for two thousand pounds ransom. Meanwhile, in order to allay any apprehensions which the friends of the prisoners may feel regarding the treatment they may be subjected to by said brigands, a correspondent of the London *Times*, who knows them from experience as a prisoner himself, speaks of the gentle and respectful treatment he received at their hands. The Greek brigands, it would thus appear, are a great improvement upon the Italian brigands, who, if the money for the release of a prisoner is not forthcoming, have an ugly habit of sending first one of his ears, and then the other, and then a finger or a thumb, and so on, until the prisoner is rescued by his friends or dies from his torture. We are glad to hear that the Greek brigands are gentle and respectful to their prisoners; but in these two aforesaid captures we fear they will find out in the end that they have made a very great mistake. The ransom money, we presume, will have to be advanced by the Greek government, *nolens volens*, and after that we predict those gentle and respectful freebooters of the Greek mountains will be hunted down.

Congress—Another Dose of Georgia—The Asiatic Cable.

The question of the policy of further debating the Georgia bill was discussed in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Chandler stating very truly and pointedly that everybody was sick of so much Georgia "hash." It was deemed impossible, however, under the rules to prevent the rehashing tendencies of windy members, and the historical talk of the last few years about outrages and constitutions and loyalty and reconstruction and the noble fighting qualities of the negroes was begun again, with no early prospect of a satisfactory ending of it.

In the House a sort of guerilla warfare was maintained all day, a number of little subjects being touched upon and nothing more important than the tariff being discussed at length. Mr. Cyrus Field's memorial for aid in the construction of the American and Asiatic telegraph cable was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, as it asks only for a land grant. In the committee we hope it will be promptly considered, and that the legislature of the country will not throw the obstacles either of delay or parsimony in the way of putting a girdle round the earth.

Holy Week to Jews and Gentiles.

Among Christians this is Holy Week, in commemoration of the awful events in the mission of our Saviour which culminated in His crucifixion; while in the mother Church of the Hebrews it is, in part, their holy week of the Passover, which began last night, in commemoration of one of the greatest events in Jewish history—viz.: On the night before the departure of the children of Israel from Egypt the destroying angel who visited the Egyptians, putting to death their first born, passed over the houses of the Hebrews, because their doors were marked with the blood of the lamb killed the evening before, and called the paschal lamb. This festival, thus instituted three thousand three hundred and sixty years ago, was the foreshadowing of the solemn Christian festival of "the Lamb who takes away the sins of the world." And here on this island, unknown to Christians or Jews till sixteen hundred years after the crucifixion, a larger freedom is enjoyed by both Jews and Christians than was ever known in Egypt or Jerusalem; and this again is but the foreshadowing to all the world of the better time still to come, of which even now we see the daybreak.

THE FLARE-UP IN THE ROMAN COUNCIL.—Some days ago we took occasion to compare a scene in the Roman Council to scenes not uncommon in our Sixth ward primaries. In so writing we felt justified by the facts then before us. It appears, however, that we did not know one-half. We reproduced the scene in the HERALD of yesterday in an extract from the Cologne *Gazette*. Strossmayer, of Hungary, had uttered some plain, wholesome truths, which it was good for him to say and good for the Council to hear. All of a sudden, when he touched a sore point, he was greeted with the cries "Heretic! Heretic! We condemn him." One solitary voice was raised in the Bishop's favor—"I do not condemn him." On this the shout became general, "Damnamus—we do condemn him." "You are a Protestant. Shut up! Come down from the tribune." From the tribune he descended, and, protected by the flaming sword of his military servant, he escaped from the Council. Yet this is the holy assembly which is about to proclaim the Pope infallible. This in the nineteenth century!

THE GRANDEUR OF THE NATION.—By telegram from Washington we learn that some three or four million dollars have been appropriated for the completion of the new Post Offices in this city and in Boston. The erection of public buildings is among the most important movements tending toward establishing the grandeur of a great nation. The buildings of the Post Office Department should be among the first recognized. Our Congress has just appropriated three millions for the completion of the New York Post Office. From the foundations of the building we judge that the structure will be such as can command, when completed, the admiration of not only this but the coming generation. We suppose the Boston new Post Office business will be arranged as satisfactorily as that of the same character in New York, and that both structures will become at once ornaments to the cities named and an honor to the nation.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE GENERAL AMNESTY.—According to the statement given our readers from one of our Washington correspondents on the subject the President had intended, with the restoration of Texas, sending up a message to Congress proposing a universal amnesty; but in consequence of the renewed disturbances in North Carolina, Tennessee and other Southern States, resulting from the foolish courses of unreconstructed rebels, General Grant has concluded to wait a little longer. He does not think that the Southern people are in the proper frame of mind for universal absolution just yet, and that when they are they will show their faith by their deeds. The leading spirits among the Southern people, therefore, will do well to turn their attention to the restoration of law and order.

The Situation in France—Old World Symptoms of Change.

The situation in France, as it is reported in the European cable telegrams of yesterday, published elsewhere in our columns, appears really serious. It may be said, indeed, that it is becoming critical. The Cabinet crisis continues, with imperial attempts at a *quasi* ministerial reorganization in the Tuileries. There is a parliamentary agitation and an outside political excitement. The trade strike movement is extending from Paris and being initiated in the more distant provincial departments. Troops are in motion and being marched to the more inflammable centres of popular excitement. There are indications that the taking of the national vote on the subject of an endorsement or veto of the *Senatus Consultum* will not be completed without trouble. Gustave Flourens addresses the radical "reds" from London—a secure shelter and centre for the purposes of revolutionary continental propagandism, as in times past. The minds of the people are deeply influenced by the religious question. Rome presses on towards a declaration of infallibility, and from that centre of Christian unity appears to radiate an undefined, mysterious it may be, influence, which seems to us, at this distance and living under a free democracy, to incline towards the crowns by divine right and against the purple as resuscitated from Waterloo. Such is the reflex produced by our Old World despatches through the cable. It indicates change, change for better or worse, and no one can say what a day, an hour even, may bring forth in Europe. Peoples and monarchs must wait and pray.

Italian Finance and the Revival of Mediterranean Trade.

Emerging from a period of political vassalage and intestine subdivision, Italy engages the attention and sympathy of all who favor honest progress. "*L'Italia troppo bella*" had, age after age, been the coveted prize of her powerful neighbors, who for centuries reduced her by their heartless invasions and oppressions to a condition that fully warranted the haughty words of the Austrian statesman who, no more than twenty years ago, sneeringly said:—"Italy! that is but a geographical expression!" When at length the Italian nation was partially restored to its autonomy, under the sceptre of its soldier king, Victor Emanuel, after the most exhausting struggles and sacrifices, it came into an inheritance of debt and difficulty which was the natural legacy of its preceding misfortunes. Since then a manly effort has vastly improved the social condition of the new kingdom. Commerce, science, the arts, public education and internal improvement have greatly advanced. Railroads have infused fresh life and quickened the pulses of Italian industry. The seaports that once covered the Adriatic, the Mediterranean and the Levant with warlike fleets and trading argosies have revived, and constitutional government has displaced arbitrary power—a result, by the way, which is due not merely to the improved political status of the Peninsula, but very largely to the diversion of the old Asiatic trade which once crossed Arabia by caravans, to the grand channel of the Suez Canal. In fine, the old land of glorious memories has presented a noble and gratifying spectacle to the world in her rapid recovery of prestige and wealth combined with national liberty. But, under the fatal pressure of heavy armaments, necessary to protect her from jealous friends outside and plotting foes at home, Italy still groans beneath financial burdens. Her Finance Minister, Signor Quintino Sella, is compelled to admit in his latest exhibit of the national budget a deficiency of thirty millions of dollars, with a total national debt of one thousand three hundred millions of dollars, calling for an interest of some one hundred millions of dollars. In 1861 the debt was only four hundred and twenty millions of dollars. We cannot wonder, then, that the friends of the struggling kingdom feel some alarm at this comparison, or that its enemies make this the text of exulting comment. But a closer view and deeper study will, we think, dispel the gloomy view that hasty observers may take of the case.

It is not, however, from Signor Sella's statement that the revenue has increased forty-seven per cent while expenditure has decreased thirty-six, thus making a change of eighty-three per cent in the progress of affairs from 1862 to 1867, that we glean our chief encouragement; for in the oppressive mill tax and salt tax we perceive fresh sources of domestic disturbance, and the expenditures of the year ahead must still be heavy. It is in the evident intent to cut off sinecures, to popularize the government still more, to facilitate internal communication and to importantly reduce the naval and military establishments, that we find the promise of a brighter future.

The axiom "Fear to swim is lead to sink" involves a thought more practical than poetical, and if the sincere patriots of Italy will but boldly follow out the ideas of reform embodied in the representations of those who recommend reduction of what may be termed mere show expenditure, and the alleviation of tax burdens by a proper management of the State domain and the continued encouragement of industry and commerce, along with an equable and honest collection of the imposts necessarily retained, Italy will steadily rise superior to all her trials, and, we shall continue to believe, be requited by a brilliant future for her terrible probation in the past.

OUR SPECIAL EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Our special correspondents in England, Ireland, Russia and Turkey, writing by the latest European mail, supply a very ample and important exhibit of the condition of affairs then existing in these several countries. The tendency of the peoples is evidently towards democracy. The influencing causes are various—industrial, political and religious. Taken as a whole the efforts of our special writers will prepare the mind of the people of the New World for an intelligent understanding and calm reception of any news of any Old World change which may be flashed to us by electricity from Europe.

The Legislature—An Arcade Railway Wonder.

The most astonishing stroke of business that we have yet had an example of in the State Senate occurred yesterday, when the bill to cut the bottom out of Broadway, mildly and harmoniously designated the Arcade Railway bill, came up on a motion to order it to its third reading. It was evident on the first vote that the destroying angel had commenced operations on a new field. The leading city Senators—Tweed, Bradley, Norton and Creamer—of course opposed its passage, and showed in their speeches that if carried it would be the ruin of our greatest thoroughfare, while Genet, like a courtly Lucifer of the Senate, stood aloof from his delegation and advocated the ruin of the city that his faction failed to rule. He did it, too, in his courtly style, expressing himself proud and pleased at the talent of his city brothers and confident of the good judgment of the Mayor and the Governor, and thus presented an argument, which was of little force in itself, with a fascinating manner that made it formidable. At least it must have appeared formidable to the country members, for they voted almost solidly for the third reading. We would not intimate that corruption is rampant among them, or anything else that is unparliamentary, and so we can attribute their vote against the lately triumphant leaders of the Senate on a city matter, in which it is natural to suppose the city men were best posted, only to the persuasive manner of Genet. The question will come up again to-day in the Senate; after that it must come before the lower house, and after that it must come before the Governor, and it ought surely to be stopped and killed at some of these points. No one knows what the destroying angel will put his mind to next. But as for those country members, like nigger property during the war, they are "mighty onsartin'."

The Workingmen's Agitation in France.

We publish to-day a couple of cable despatches which reveal a bad state of things among the workmen in France. It appears that some days ago a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons, who were themselves on strike, to the strikers at Le Creuzot was published in the columns of the *Marseillaise*. The result is a fresh prosecution of the *Marseillaise*. If the *Marseillaise* can continue to live in spite of these over-recurring prosecutions and consequent fines it has more vitality than we give it credit for. It appears, further, that a society of workmen, called international and having headquarters in Paris, has resolved to issue a circular advising all French workmen who are in favor of a republic to vote blank tickets on the occasion of the *Plebiscitum*. We see in these things the old levelling spirit of the workingmen. We discover in them the reason for the strike, which is almost universal. The combination is, at least, European in its range. But we do not see that any great or good result can flow from workmen's combinations. The price of labor is determined by causes which are as natural as sunlight.

The Dover Railway Ferry.

Our time is so prolific of daring new schemes for facilitating commercial intercourse that it is only an argus-eyed intelligence like the public press that can keep them all in view. In these days, when even the stormy Atlantic is regarded as merely a broader kind of ferry passage, it is not surprising to learn that a bill entitled the International Communication bill has been brought before the British Parliament, which proposes to establish a regular railway steam ferriage between Dover and some point directly opposite on the French coast, the boats to be constructed four hundred and fifty feet in length by eighty feet beam over all, and capable of receiving railway trains lowered upon them at tide level by hydraulic apparatus. Special harbors and peculiar facilities will, of course, be required on both sides of the Channel; but the British and French companies likely to be thus conjoined are favorable to the scheme, and the capital will not be wanting. This bold work accomplished—and who can venture to say that it cannot be done within the next five years?—passengers and freight could pass direct from Scotland to the extremity of the Italian Peninsula without transfer if need be. One subtle feature of the onward march of modern invention is that each new thing immediately suggests and prepares the way for another. Fill up the ranks, then, and press on the column!

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ON THE INCOME TAX.—We are pleased to hear that this committee of the House have agreed to recommend a non-concurrence in the Senate resolution extending the income tax another year. This income tax can be dispensed with, and it ought to be stopped. It is a source of great annoyance and discontent, and if longer persisted in will be felt as a losing experiment by the party in power.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Captain H. P. Dyer, of Baltimore; E. G. Angell, of Rhode Island; Professor E. H. Sawyer, of Connecticut; Henry Kip, of Buffalo; George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; E. A. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and J. B. Baldwin, of Virginia, are at the Astor House.

Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; J. Blackburn, Jr., of Philadelphia; Henry Keyes, of Vermont, and G. B. Raymond, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel A. W. Bradley, of Illinois; Colonel A. J. Townsend, of St. Louis; Judge Campbell, of Ohio; Colonel Chadwick, of Washington; C. W. Tracey, of the United States Navy; General J. T. Mitchell, of Washington; Commodore Thomson, of the United States Navy, and General A. H. Rostmer, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor W. Stockwell, of Ohio; Colonel G. H. Stevenson of the United States Army, and Major A. D. Pratt, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

W. T. Walters, of Baltimore; J. M. Robbins, of Boston, and Captain McDougall, of Copenhagen, are at the Brevoort House.

G. D. Clark, of Boston; C. E. Leland, of Albany; F. Kernal, of Utica, and A. P. Breton, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Señor Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister to Washington; Mr. Estrada and Mr. Valles, Secretaries of the Spanish Legation, and G. Peabody Russell, of Salem, Mass., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

General Parkes and General Humphreys, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Horace V. Edson, of Georgia; W. H. Mills, of Florida, and James Carlyle, of London, are at the Coleman House.

Professor Mayheim, of West Point; W. A. Haines, of Irvington; G. W. Tuttle, of New York, and W. P. Whittier, of San Francisco, are at the Grand Hotel.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The French Cabinet Crisis and Ministerial Reorganization.

Parliamentary, Industrial and Political Agitation in France.

Rome Preparing for a Declaration of Infallibility.

Spain Again in Riot and Anti-Papal Opposition.

Greek Brigandage and Captures of Tourists.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Canada.

Arrest of the Red River Delegates at Ottawa.

The Fenian Scare---Troops Ordered to the Front.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Crisis at a Point of Issue.

PARIS, April 14, 1870.

Th *Journal Officiel* of to-morrow will announce the resignations of Count Daru and M. Buffet. M. Ollivier will provisionally take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and M. Segris that of Finance.

The Senatus Consultum Debate.

PARIS, April 14, 1870.

The Senate to-day commenced to debate the *Senatus Consultum* and passed it through its first stage. The discussion will be resumed on Monday next.

A Radical Manifesto.

PARIS, April 14, 1870.

Deputies Jules Favre, Picard and Gambetta will unite in issuing a manifesto giving their views on the *plebiscitum*.

Combination at the Ballot Box.

PARIS, April 14, 1870.

The International Society of Workmen contemplate issuing an address from their headquarters in this city requesting the workmen of France who favor a republic to vote with blank tickets on the occasion of the *plebiscitum*.

A General Trade Strike in Paris.

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

Arrangements have been completed in Paris for a general strike of workmen, to commence Tuesday night.

Troops in Motion.

PARIS, April 14, 1870.

The government despatched more troops to Nevers to-day on account of the continuance of the strike at Fourchambault, a little town in that neighborhood.

Fuel to the Flame.

PARIS, April 14, 1870.

A day or two ago the *Marseillaise* published a congratulatory address from the workmen at Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and workshops at Le Creuzot. The proprietors of that journal have therefore been prosecuted again for a violation of the Press law in fomenting disorder.

Irish "Reds" in Sympathy.

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

Gustave Flourens has forwarded to the French republicans a congratulatory address from the Irishmen in this city.

The Bank Return.

PARIS, April 14, 1870.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased to the extent of 5,800,000 francs during the past week.

ROME.

Preparing for Infallibility.

ROME, April 14, 1870.

Nearly six hundred bishops voten for the *Constitutio de Fide*.

There were no votes in opposition.

SPAIN.

The Church and the Cabinet.

MADRID, April 14, 1870.

The *Epoca* says many priests refuse to take the oath to the constitution; but advises the government to avoid all appearance of persecution.

Vindicating the Law.

MADRID, April 14, 1870.

Severe measures have been taken against those who have forcibly opposed the conscription. The sentences of the men now on trial will be unusually heavy.

The Riots Renewed.

MADRID, April 14, 1870.

Riots broke out at Seville yesterday on account of the attempted enforcement of the Conscription act. They were suppressed, however, without difficulty.

Charge Against Cuba.

MADRID, April 14, 1870.

The *Diario* of this city charges that the recent revolt in Aragon was brought about with Cuban money.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Affray on an American Ship.

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

An affray occurred to-day on the American ship Japan, lying in Waterloo dock, during which Hawkins, seaman, was stabbed and killed by one of his messmates.

Preparing for the Holidays.

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

Little business will be done during the remainder of the week on account of the holidays. The Mincing Lane markets will be closed until next Tuesday and the Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday.

The Bank Return—Its Effect on 'Change.

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

The money market is advancing, owing to the unfavorable bank return. The amount of bullion in vault to-day is £400,000 sterling less than on last Thursday.

In the School Room and the Field.

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

The *Churchman* says it has good reason to believe that the Ministry will abandon the Education bill.

Volunteers are flocking to Brighton in great numbers for the annual review.

Betting on the Derby.

LONDON, April 1, 1870.

Mr. Merry's b. f. Sunshine is now the favorite for the Derby. The betting to-day is seven to one against Sunshine.

GERMANY.

British Report of American Credit.

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

The London *Times* correspondent, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, says "the eagerness for American railway securities is well nigh exhausted."

GREECE.

Brigands' Exactions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14, 1870.

Advices to hand from Greece state that the brigands, who seized the Duke of Manchester's son, Secretary Hubert, of the British Legation, and Secretary Bayel, of the Italian Legation, have exacted two thousand pounds sterling as ransom for their freedom.

Rather Likes Brigands.

LONDON, April 14, 1870.

A correspondent of the evening edition of the London *Times* describes the gentle and respectful treatment he encountered at the hands of brigands some years ago. He writes the communication in order to allay the fears of the friends of those who have recently been seized near Marathon, Greece.

No Americans in Bondage.

LONDON, April 14—P. M.

A despatch from Athens states that there were no Americans in the party of travellers recently robbed and ill-treated by brigands in Greece.

The prisoners have not yet been ransomed.

CUBA.

General Jordan Still in the Field—The Patriots Victorious in Two Engagements—Execution of an American Citizen.

KEY WEST, April 14, 1870.

Authentic advices received from Cuba to-day represent that General Jordan is still in the field fighting at the head of the patriot forces. The Spanish General Goyeneche was defeated last week near Baga.

There was an engagement on the 14th inst. between Guira and Bagueron, in the Colon district. The Spaniards were again defeated.

Edward Nattes, a citizen of the United States, was shot in Fort Cacunas on the 8th inst. Consul General Biddle had previously telegraphed the facts in his case to Washington, and made an appeal to the United States government to interfere and save Nattes' life, but he had received no answer on the day of the execution.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Registration of Negro Voters in California—The Revolution in Western Mexico a Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1870.

The English iron-clad Zealous sailed to-day for Victoria.

The schooner Maid of the Mill was destroyed by fire off this port last night.

The clerk of this county has decided to allow the registration of negroes. About one hundred registered to-day.

Colonel Knox has just returned from Northwestern Mexico. He states that the insurrection headed by Placido Vega is a failure.

Manila advices to February 28 have been received. The receipts of the new crop of coffee were light. Sales had been made at $12 25 a $12 50. Exchange on London, 4d.

THE REDSKINS.

Fight with the Wyoming Indians—Eleven Arapahoes Killed—The Savages Strongly Intrenched—Whites Obliged to Retire.

CORINNE, Utah, April 14, 1870.

Advices received to-day from South Pass, Wyoming Territory, say that the volunteer party which left that place in search of the Indians who committed the late murders came across a band of them in Wind River Valley on the 9th instant and killed eleven including Black Bear—a chief of the Arapahoes. On going further North the Indians, principally Sioux and Arapahoes, were found to be numerous and in such strong positions that it was useless to attack them and the citizens returned. No whites were injured.

A detachment of the Second cavalry arrived at South Pass yesterday, and more are *en route*. Two companies of the Fourth infantry, Colonel Bartlett in command, have also arrived, *en route* to Wind River Valley, to garrison Camp Augur.

Travel on the Union Pacific Railroad Delayed by Indians.

SIDNEY, Neb., April 14, 1870.

The Indians cut a stringer on a bridge three miles east of Antelope, and threw fourteen cars off the track about one o'clock this morning. All the train men, except one brakeman, got on the engine and ran to the next station. After they left the Indians broke open a number of cars. The remaining brakeman fired upon them a few times and they left. The Western bound passenger train was delayed six hours waiting for the wreck to be cleared.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lecture by Senator Revels in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1870.

Senator Revels' lecture on the "Press" was delivered this evening at Horticultural Hall, before a large audience, about two-thirds being colored. The Senator was received with great applause. He commenced by speaking of the pleasure with which he accepted the invitation to address the Philadelphians, from the good feeling exhibited by the abolitionists here towards the colored race at a time when it was dangerous to do so, when four millions were enslaved in the South. He spoke of his impressions at the sights in Washington, and, alluding to the Franklin press in the Patent Office, glided into the topic of his lecture. The invention of the printing press, he said, was the precursor of all improvements that tended to spread intelligence. Morse caught the spark from the electricity that Franklin brought down from the clouds by the string of his kite, and at the present day newspapers bring to our firesides the doings of all the world, so that their readers can, in imagination, travel over the Old World and the New without stirring out of their households. He should never have occupied the position he now held and this land of liberty would still be divided in twain by the curse of slavery had the printing press not been invented. He spoke about an hour, causing much enthusiasm, and at the close of his remarks was warmly congratulated by his friends. His lecture was well written and was delivered with ease and eloquence, although wanting in the grace that attends a finished orator.

MAINE.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars—Attempt to Organize a Temperance Party—A Temperance Candidate for Governor to be Nominated.

LEWISTON, April 14, 1870.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Maine reassembled this morning. Officers for the next year were elected and installed, with Rev. Smith Baker, Jr., of Orono, as Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and Henry A. Shorey, of Bath, as Grand Worthy Secretary.

The afternoon session was occupied in discussing a report counselling the Grand Lodge in favor of a third "Temperance" party.

Several speakers opposed the report, arguing that the Grand Lodge is not a political body and the cause of temperance cannot be subserved by a third party. Others favored the report, and advocated a third party.

A substitute was finally adopted by a large majority, expressing partial approval of a third party, but counselling temperance men to vote only for the friends of prohibition.

It is understood that the Third Party State Committee has called a convention to nominate a temperance candidate for Governor at Auburn, on the 27th of May.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 14—4:30 P. M.—Consols close at 94 for money and 94⅛ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 88½ for the issue of 1862; 87⅞ for the issue of 1865, and 89½ for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 86⅞. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway shares, 20½; Illinois Central, 115½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

A city circular reports a good demand for Mexican dollars, but a poor supply.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 14.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 77c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE—FRANKFORT, April 14.—United States five-twenty bonds opened quiet at 95 a 95½, and closed quiet at 95.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 14—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. a 11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 sales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 59,000 bales; export, 6,000; speculation, 8,000. The receipts of the week have been 71,000. The stock on hand is 477,000 bales, of which 207,000 are American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat. Low middlings to arrive 132f.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 14—4:30 P. M.—Turpentine, 28s. 6d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, April 14—4:30 P. M.—Tallow heavy at 44s. 9d. per cwt. Linseed oil dull. Sugar closed nominal at 38s. 6d. on the spot and 27s. 6d. afloat.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 14—4:30 P. M.—Lard buoyant. Pork, 90s. per cwt. for Eastern prime mess. Lard quiet. Bacon, 57s. 6d. per cwt for Cumberland cut.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, April 14.—Petroleum closed quiet at 51f.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

Montreal Troops Ready for the Field—The London Battery Ordered to the Front.

MONTREAL, April 14, 1870.

Great activity continues in military matters. The members of H battery, Royal Artillery, have orders to be ready for immediate service, and were at work nearly all night taking out camp stores, &c., which had been packed away in view of the the departure of the troops for England. The P. C. O. Rifles and Artillery are also under orders to turn out at a moment's notice.

The musters of volunteers last night were, on the whole, good, some of the battalions presenting almost their full strength, and enlistments are taking place rapidly. They are to drill several hours daily, and 3,000 are to be ready to take the field immediately. Captain Muir's troop of cavalry have arrived at Huntington and are patrolling the roads.

The Victoria bridge was placed under guard of the Grand Trunk brigade last night.

The London (Ontario) field battery has been ordered to the front. Its destination is the St. Clair river, where it will occupy a commanding position.

Quebec Troops Under Marching Orders.

QUEBEC, April 14, 1870.

The whole volunteer active force, the city garrison, a field battery of artillery and two troops of Hussars paraded this morning, and are now held in readiness to depart at a few moments' notice. All other battalions in the district are ordered to report immediately at headquarters. Very little excitement, however, prevails among the people, and the belief is that there will be no raid.

The Government Prepared to Meet Any Fenian Raid—The Expenses to be Borne by the Dominion.

OTTAWA, April 14, 1870.

In the Senate last night Hon. Mr. Dickey inquired of the government whether the imperial authorities were likely to bear some of the expense to which the country was put owing to Fenian disturbances, and said it was strange that there should be a talk of withdrawing the troops while Canada is exposed to danger on the frontier, not on our own account but in consequence of disaffection in Ireland.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell said, in reference to the Fenian matters, the government were taking measures which would, no doubt, prove amply sufficient to arrest any anticipated raid. The expenses, in the first place, would be borne by the Dominion, and that correspondence as to the ultimate division of the expense had taken place between the two governments.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—The Government Fully Informed of Fenian Movements—An Early Invasion of Canada Determined Upon.

OTTAWA, April 14, 1870.

The Habeas Corpus act has been suspended. The measure passed both houses and was assented to by the Governor General, in the name of her Majesty, this afternoon. Sir John A. Macdonald, in asking Parliament for a suspension of the act, said the government had received information, on which they relied, that the peace of the country was again in danger from the invasion of lawless men from the United States belonging to the Fenian organization. The government had received information of preparations for invasion during the whole of last autumn and winter. These preparations had been going on cautiously, and, lately, were more formidable, although they had been conducted in silence. At first, the policy of the Fenian body, as the House knew, seemed to be to create as much notoriety as possible and get up excitement by means of the public press. Of late they had adopted a different and more safe and secure course for them, and, he thought, more hazardous for Canada, and that was to carry on all their arrangements with great caution and secrecy. The government had information, which they could not for a moment hesitate to believe and trust, but which they could not place before Parliament without certainty of danger to their informants; but the information was complete, and it was to the effect that there was a fixed resolve on the part of the Fenian body to invade this country in force at an early day. When that day may come the government could not foresee. It might be to-day; it might be in a week; but he believed that arrangements had been made for invasion at an early day. Information came to them from so many sources, official and uncredential—from independent sources, from sources having no connection with each other, from sources having the best means of information, that they had not a shadow of a doubt as to the certainty of the intention of these parties to make an attack without delay; and, as was their duty, they had taken steps to resist invasion and had put on duty certain portions of the military force of the country to act in connection with the regular troops, and that such resistance to the invasion would prove successful no one could have any doubt. The government had no right to play with this question; and after having received the information they have they were bound to take steps to meet the invaders, and if such steps would prevent them coming into the country so much the better. It was of course to the government a matter of deep anxiety and regret that this chronic state of excitement should exist—this state of hostility on the part of the Fenian body towards Canada and Canadian unoffending people. The Fenian organization was more active at this moment than it had been for years, and he could not deceive himself with the idea that there would be a speedy end to this state of affairs. He believed that we would have a continuance of these attempts for many years. We must put up with them as be it we may. It was the duty of the government to avoid being alarmed or acting upon unfounded rumor; but at the same time it was more their duty to take care that they do not attach too little importance to this organization. The government felt that they could not allow marauders to enter our country. They felt as this member for Peel said the other night when speaking of a cognate subject, that the life of one of our people was worth more than three hundred thousand pounds, and that they could not run the risk of losing a single fellow subject. It was their duty to take such steps in the way of prevention as was in their power on these grounds. He would move for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the apprehension and detention of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against her Majesty's person and government.

The Fenian Congress in Chicago—Proposed Raid on Canada.

CHICAGO, April 14, 1870.

The Fenian Congress is still transacting its business with closed doors. It is stated that they are engaged in revising the constitution, but the impression prevails that an excited discussion is in progress on the subject of an immediate raid on Canada.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Arrest of the Red River Delegates on Charge of Complicity in the Murder of Scott.

OTTAWA, April 14, 1870.

Scott, the delegate from Red River, was arrested at twelve o'clock last night on a warrant issued at Toronto, charging him with being accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry on the 4th of March last.

Father Richot, learning that detective O'Neill had a warrant for his arrest, gave himself up to-day. A writ of habeas corpus was served on O'Neill, and the case was argued before Judge Galt. Hon. Hilyard Cameron, counsel for the prisoner, claimed there was no jurisdiction, and the County Attorney for the crown maintained there was. Judge Galt reserved his decision until to-morrow. In the meantime the prisoner remains in the custody of detective O'Neill.

VIRGINIA.

Fiendish Affair—A Young Woman Outraged and Murdered by Negroes.

RICHMOND, April 14, 1870.

The *Whig* of to-day has information of a most diabolical crime in Goochland county. A few days since a colored girl, aged nineteen, named Alice Brown, was sent by her father on an errand about the distance of a mile from her home in the evening, and failing to return during the night search was at once instituted for her by the family and friends. Next morning they found the body, lying half hidden by branches of pine, stripped, outraged and murdered, scarcely a hundred yards from the road in the woods. Suspicion was at once directed to Henry Fife and Willis, two young negro men employed on the farm where the body was found, and they were both arrested by a party of colored men and lodged in jail, after a desperate resistance. Willis confesses the crime, but states that Henry committed the murder. The greatest excitement prevails among the negroes in the county, and from information received this evening the two ruffians will probably be lynched.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A land slide on the Duchess and Columbia Railroad at Plum Point, N. Y., yesterday, covered both tracks for a distance of 100 feet with clay twelve feet deep, rendering it necessary to transfer passengers and baggage at Poughkeepsie.

The adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the American constitution was celebrated by the colored citizens of Toronto, Canada, last night.

Uriah H. Pollard and William J. Crockett have been arrested, charged with robbing the safe of Foster, Chandler & Co., of Boston, of $3,200 in bonds. Pollard confessed and the bonds were recovered.

The Hamilton Corporation, of Lowell, Mass., stopped their works for the manufacture of printed fabrics on Monday last for two weeks. Accumulation of goods in the hands of selling agents is given as the reason.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

ECCLESIASTICAL ART IN GERMANY DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. By Dr. Wilhelm Lubke. Translated from the fifth German edition, with appendix, by L. A. Wheatley. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co.

Contrary to what the title implies the contents of this book include ecclesiastical art in other places besides in Germany, although the greater part of the work is devoted to that country. Beginning with the recognition and establishment of Christianity in Rome by the Emperor Constantine and the adoption of the Basilica as a model for the construction of their places of worship, Dr. Lubke traces the progress of the early Christians in church architecture to the Middle Ages, by the close of which progress in this branch of art may be said to have ceased. The several styles, such as the Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, &c., are minutely explained in the text, and by means of numerous illustrations the reader is enabled to at once perceive the difference in them. A very large number of churches, together with their furniture, are described, and there is an interesting chapter devoted to the "Arrangement of Monasteries in the Middle Ages." The work is so admirably condensed that we are unable to do more than refer to its contents in general terms. It imparts a vast amount of information, and will be read with pleasure and intellectual profit not only by those who take a direct interest in everything pertaining to ecclesiastic art, but by the intelligent public generally. The appendix, by the translator, who deserves much praise for the painstaking and conscientious manner in which he has performed his work, is instructive as showing the several points of divergence between the ecclesiastical architecture of England and that described by Dr. Lubke. We heartily commend the book to the public. The illustrations are all excellent and the mechanical execution good.

THE SUN. By Amédée Guillemin, from the French. By A. L. Phipson, Ph. D. With fifty-eight illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

This is one of the best works in the "Library of Wonders" Messrs. Scribner & Co. are publishing. It contains all the information regarding the sun which astronomers have obtained to the present time. There is no planet better worth studying than that from which the earth receives light and heat, and the manner in which the book before us is written renders its study most agreeable. The illustrations, which are numerous and well executed, are valuable as aids in obtaining a clearer knowledge of the facts stated in the text which, by the way, is noteworthy for its simple and lucid style. We heartily commend the book for the entertainment and instruction it affords.

HOME INFLUENCE, by Grace Aguilar, is the first volume of a new edition of the works of this author that Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. of this city are engaged in publishing. The merits of the book are too well known to require criticism from us, so we shall merely say that it is handsomely printed and bound and is a marvel of cheapness.

CASIMIR MAREMCRA is an English love story (Boston: Roberts Brothers), very long and somewhat dull. The plot is not bad and the characters are drawn with some skill, but the dialogues are very tiresome on account of their prolixity. As in all other novels of the kind there are the inevitable noble-minded hero, the pure, immaculate and accomplished heroine and the usual complement of sinners, for the facts relating to all of whom we refer the reader.

REMARKABLE TRIALS OF ALL COUNTRIES is the title of a book published by Diossy & Co., of this city. It is a compilation of facts connected with trials for murder which have become celebrated in the criminal annals of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and France, and includes such cases as those of Charlotte Corday, the murder of Helen Jewett, trial of John C. Colt, of the Marchioness of Brinvilliers and of others. As with all literature of the kind the book is readable enough. It is, however, wretchedly printed and shabbily bound.

THE WORKS OF THE BRITISH DRAMATISTS forms part of the uniform library of standard works published by W. W. Swayne, New York. It contains an interesting sketch of the origin and early history of the British drama and selections from the dramatic works of such authors as John Lilly, George Peele, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Philip Massinger and others, with biographical notices of each author.

BEHIND THE SCENES (Boston: New England News Company) is a rather interesting story of the stage, from which we are led to believe that one of the principal duties of theatrical managers is to swear at everything and everybody, and the next is to insidiously assail the honor of actresses. Whoever the author is, he or she is evidently capable of writing something better than this story.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Fatal Affray in South Brooklyn—A Wife Assaults Her Husband—Serious Stabbing Affray.

Mrs. Mary Donahue, a woman sixty years of age, got into an altercation with her husband, at their residence, No. 201 Pacific street, on Tuesday night, and struck him upon the face with her fist. The blow staggered him, and, stepping upon some potatoes which was lying upon the floor, he fell against a table and broke several of his ribs. A physician was summoned, and, as his injuries were considered serious, he was removed to the residence of his son, in Columbia street. Last night the physician stated that he could not live until morning. The police were notified, and Mrs. Donahue was arrested and locked up in the Forty-third precinct station house to await the result. Coroner Jones was notified and will take the ante-mortem deposition of the injured man. Mrs. Donahue says she is the second wife of her husband; has never had any children and has lived a wretched life with him. She says about four months ago he beat her in the most terrible manner and injured her arm so badly that she has not recovered the use of it yet.

Last night an officer of the Forty-first precinct arrested Peter Farrell for stabbing Thomas McGinley in Bond street. The affray occurred on Sunday evening, the men being cartmen and having quarrelled about the rates of pay. Farrell, after cutting his opponent four times on the head, inflicting serious injuries, made his escape, and succeeded in eluding the police until last night. When he was arrested a number of the friends of the injured man attempted to rescue him from the officers for the purpose of lynching him. It was with difficulty they could get him to the station house.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Nominations for Comptroller and Sheriff—Republicans Preparing for the Fight.

The Tenth Ward Tweed Association met last evening at No. 7 Orchard street, the President, Myles Keane, occupying the chair. After the transaction of some preliminary business the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That the Tenth Ward Tweed Association nominate as their first choice for the next Sheriff of the city and county of New York that true and tried democrat, Mr. Edward J. Shandley.

Resolved, That this association, recognizing the fealty, ability and integrity of Matthew T. Brennan, do name him as the candidate for the office of Comptroller.

After the passage of these resolutions some twenty new names were received and placed upon the roll, which swells the membership to about 150. The meeting then adjourned.

The Republican General Committee met last evening and agreed to issue a call to the various associations to meet next Wednesday evening and elect delegates to the several conventions that are to meet on the 20th proximo to elect delegates to the conventions to nominate three candidates for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen under the new Charter, and for Civil and Police Justices, in case the present incumbents are in the meantime legislated out of office; and also delegates to the State Convention that is to meet at Rochester on the 28th proximo to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

CHILDREN OF THE SABBATH.

Annual Meeting of the New York City Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the New York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held last evening in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue. As the principal business of the evening was the selection of officers for the ensuing year, they were promptly nominated, voted for and elected, according to the constitution of the society. According to this election the officers of the society for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, A. V. Stout; first vice president, C. H. Applegate; second vice president, G. J. Hamilton; third vice president, J. D. Slayback; recording secretary, James H. Felton; corresponding secretary, R. K. Sinclair; treasurer, W. K. Peyton; and by the constitution the two presiding elders are *ex officio* fourth and fifth vice presidents, W. H. Ferris, D. D., being fourth and Rev. H. F. Pease fifth.

There was quite a lengthy discussion on the motion to strike out the titles first, second and third as distinguishing vice presidents, but the motion was finally lost. It was then moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Hollis address the meeting. Mr. Hollis accordingly made an appropriate speech to the effect that he would leave New York with the same degree of regret as he would his own child. It seemed a part of himself, having been so long a time almost constantly out of doors in the eastern part of the city engaged in the work of evangelization. He spoke at considerable length, and during the course of his remarks paid a warm tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Cornell. Short addresses were then made by Messrs. Place, Hamilton, Sinclair and others, closing with the most effective address of the evening by Mrs. Lober. At the close there was a discussion as to whether the next meeting should be held at half-past three or half-past seven Monday next. About ten o'clock a motion was made to adjourn until Monday at half-past three, which motion being carried, the meeting was at once dismissed with the benediction.

BELLIGERENT JERSEY LAWYERS.

Exciting Scene in a Newark Justice's Court—Legal Sparring Without Gloves—Personal Rencontre Between Opposing Counsel.

The usually quiet, modest and unassuming court room on the corner of Market and Broad streets in the city of Newark, N. J., wherein presides, with a suavity characteristic of his countrymen of the "Green Isle," Justice Nugent, was the scene yesterday of an occurrence the like of which has not been witnessed in Newark for some years past, if, indeed, ever before. A suit for trespass was being tried, in which Charles Bachman sought to recover from his tenant, one William Wingle, the sum of fifty dollars damages, claimed for using unlawfully the premises of the plaintiff. For the latter appeared as counsel James H. Boylan, and for the defendant T. P. Ramsey, both gentlemen occupying positions of comparative prominence in their profession. The case was going along smoothly and nicely until counsel for plaintiff was fastening together some legal documents to which opposing counsel had agreed to, but now showed a contrary disposition. Finally the latter sprang forward and in an excited manner declared they should not be so fastened, while the other lawyer was equally determined they should. The upshot was that Ramsey made a dash for Boylan's magnificent moustache, and hung on to the hirsute appendage until its proprietor, fairly "boiling" with rage, fury, and pain, administered his antagonist a sharp "clip" on the face, causing him instantly to let go his hold and tumble over against the wall. Regaining his feet Mr. Ramsey made another attack on his opponent, but before any more harm was done constable Harrigan jumped between the belligerents and put an end to further hostilities. Justice Nugent meanwhile having declared that he would commit Ramsey for contempt if he would not keep quiet, the case then proceeded and resulted in judgment being given for the plaintiff in half the amount claimed.

The Court and officers declare that Mr. Ramsey was chiefly to blame in the matter, he being, they allege, strongly under the influence of something a trifle stronger than water. The affair was witnessed by a crowded court room, and throughout yesterday afternoon and evening the participants furnished an animated topic of discussion in leading Newark legal and business circles.

MEETING OF EXPRESSMEN.

Muddle Over the Internal Revenue Law—No Additional Taxes to be Collected from Hackmen and Cartmen.

Last evening a meeting of a large number of the city expressmen was held to discuss the policy of charging a tax of three per cent on all the gross receipts of the business. Already a gentleman has been sent on to Washington to interview the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and learn from him whether such a tax was compulsory. At the meeting last evening a telegram was received from this gentleman saying that the Commissioner had decided in favor of the expressmen.

It appears that when the law was originally passed great opposition was offered thereto, because it was said that if expressmen were taxed cartmen and hackmen should be dealt with in the same manner. The consequence was that a petition was sent to Washington, and the following decision was rendered, directed to an assessor of internal revenue in this city:—

SIR—Your letter of the 18th ultimo, relating to the taxation of hackmen and cartmen was duly received, and I have given the subject all the attention which has been possible. I have never been fully convinced that the provisions of section 103, which imposes a duty upon the gross receipts of persons having the care or management of railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, barges, canal boats, or other vessels, or of stage coaches, or other vehicles employed in the business or transporting persons or property for hire, were intended to apply to the business of cartmen and hackmen, as ordinarily conducted in large cities.

The phrase, "other vehicles," is the one upon which their liability has been based. It is true that carts and hacks are vehicles; but is it true that the business in which they are usually employed is the transportation of property and passengers within the meaning of the law? Railroads, steamboats, canal boats, stage coaches and omnibuses are employed to convey property and passengers over established routes between fixed points, while it is the business of carts and hacks to gather up property and persons, and to deliver them to the points of departure on such routes. It has been held, therefore, that under the limitation, "for hire," persons using their own carts, or hiring the carts of others, exclusively for their own use, were not liable to tax; while those less fortunate, who are obliged to solicit business in the market, and whose opportunities for profit were less favorable, were liable.

The principle upon which taxes are imposed is the presumed ability of those who are made liable therefor, either to pay them out of accrued profits, or to recover them from others by making the proper addition to the price of goods, or to the charges for specific. This view is sustained by the provision of the section referred to, which authorizes persons liable to the tax thereby imposed to add the same to their rates of fare or charge for service. In the case of railroads, steamboats and stage coaches, this addition can be easily made, but in the case of cartmen and hackmen it is almost impossible to do so, and instead of being able to recover it from their patrons, they must, if held liable therefor, subtract it from their wages, which will rarely permit any diminution for tax without making it appear oppressive, by rendering the business unprofitable.

Where the law plainly imposes a tax it must be collected without regard to its being politic or just; but where the majority is merely inferred, and causes exist for grave doubts as to the intention of the Legislature, it will be advisable to discriminate generally in favor of the taxpayer, especially if, as in the present case, he belongs to a class whose alleged taxable receipts are the moderate wages of unskilled labor.

I am of opinion, therefore, that it is impolitic to require further returns and payments from the persons engaged in the business under consideration, and all assessors and their assistants will be instructed accordingly.

But, of late, spite of this decision, the tax has been revived and many of the assessors of this city insisted upon its being paid, while others passed it by. This created dissatisfaction and was the cause of the meeting held last night. The expressmen are hopeful that the objectionable law shall be abolished altogether or made universal and applicable to all persons making a business of public traffic.

NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

A numerous assemblage, including many prominent members of the press, were present last evening to celebrate the anniversary of the New York Medical University, in the magnificent reception rooms of the college building, at No. 3 University place. The proceedings were opened by Secretary Powell reading the sixth annual report, from which it transpired that during the year 1869 the large number of 26,340 patients had been treated. Of this number 18,690 had been restored to health, and but 313 pronounced incurable. Some 6,000 desperate cases had been greatly relieved and many had not been further reported. The University is duly incorporated by the State of New York, and has branches in most of the prominent cities throughout the Union. Like most new undertakings the University has been persecuted; but it would appear that the sound basis of its foundation, notwithstanding all opposition, is daily gaining the public confidence. During the year 1869 sixteen students passed a satisfactory examination and became graduates.

Professor J. Walter Scott then read an able discourse upon "Medical Æsthetics," in which he illustrated the persecutions to which all prominent reformers had been subjected, especially those of the medical profession. He furthermore alluded to some remarkable discoveries that had been made by members of the University during the last year, especially in reference to cancer and smallpox. The treatment of cancer by chemical chromium was wonderful, as within a few hours after the application the tumor became perfectly carbonized and detached. In cases of smallpox carbolic acid was a proven specific.

Professor Hassett read a serio-humorous paper, entitled "Why I Left the Allopathic School," in which he alluded to the erroneous systems still pursued. He claims the chemical school to be the most successful, and also that it is gradually revolutionizing the practice of physic in this country.

After terminating the business reports the company adjourned to a splendid supper, where good fellowship and joviality prevailed until a late hour. The pleasures of the evening were greatly heightened by Mr. J. G. Russell, one of the guests, who volunteered some popular airs, which he rendered in a style that gained universal applause.

THE LAST TEMPTATION.

Colonel Fisk in Command of the 9th Marines—Tremendous Military Demonstration in Twenty-sixth Street.

Prince Erie, Admiral of the Sound, Colonel of the Ninth regiment Metropolitan Marines, made his first appearance as a military man last evening. This being an extraordinary event in the history of the New World and the Erie Railroad, of course every preparation that could be made was made to render the occasion one of momentous consequence. It would have been an outrage to have allowed the new colonel to burst out in all the glory of his much distended blue frock coat and gold lace trimmings without the numerous attendance of a brass band and a full regiment of "sojer boys." So last evening the armory in Twenty-sixth street was lighted up in all the blaze of hundreds of gas jets, and the entire command was on hand for parade and inspection. There were about 300 men present, exclusive of some forty Erie Railway employés, who will from the present be known as Company Q or X or Y or something else of the letter kind way down in the basement of the alphabet. This company was in citizens' dress and trembled with fear and awe every time the ponderous colonel waddled his way within thirty feet of their crooked line. The parade was tolerably good, the inspection a very pretty piece of nonsensical informality which Fisk saw fit to carry on for his particular honor and delight. He did not for obvious reasons, attempt to give a single command, and Lieutenant Colonel Braine, the brain of the regiment, was compelled to do the shouting. And Fisk looked happy when the inspection was over and condescended to ask one of the captains to tighten his belt, which the captain did, with his hat in his hand and blushes deep and crimson on his youthful cheeks. Colonel Fisk expressed his great and all boundless admiration at the magnificent appearance of each and every company, although he did not probably mean to say that Company C, which put in an appearance with five men and four sergeants, was the very best company the National Guard ever had. There was an immense crowd of militiamen of the various regiments present, and they enjoyed the scene with exceeding gusto and military conceit. When the parade and the inspection were over, and the officers had bowed and scraped till they felt that Fisk knew how devoted to his person they were, everybody came to the conclusion that he ought to go out and parade in the street. Fisk consented in a condescending way, and so the whole regiment went out into the street and aired themselves for several blocks, and then Fisk went home and the marines went home, blowed and heated by the terrible campaign of the night.

SPANISH TREACHERY.

Interesting Letter and Despatches from an Eye-Witness to Spanish Brutality—Four Cubans Murdered—Everything Found but Their Bodies.

NASSAU, New Providence, April 4, 1870.

MY DEAR C——:—

I was much disappointed by seeing by the New York papers, particularly by the highly interesting copies of the HERALD forwarded to me, that the United States government still withholds belligerent rights from the Cubans. However, I should not be at all surprised to see the policy of the government change very shortly, as we have some very smart men laboring with the "powers that be," on that question. *Verremos.*

There has happened a most shocking and mysterious case of four Cubans, who left here with two Nassau negroes for Cuba. A general belief prevails that they have been murdered or sold to a Spanish man-of-war. The circumstances are as follows:—Four Cubans undertook to pass from Nassau via Cuba to Green Cay—both islands near Cuba. Their names were Miguel Grave de Peralta, José Luis Hernandez, José Guiteres and Cornelio Locorro. They left in a boat with two negroes, named David Watson and Jabez Franks, and bore despatches from General Quesada to the republican government at Guinero.

About three weeks after they left the boat returned from Green Cay with the two colored men. They reported having landed the Cubans on the coast. They stated they had taken all their things with them. Mr. Carlos Lomaz asked for the certificate of their landing, which, however, they were unable to produce. Their reply was that they landed there at night, had obtained no certificate, and feared to wait for any lest they should be taken by the Spaniards.

Foul play was at once suspected. The Nassau Cubans determined to watch Watson and Jabez, and results soon showed that their suspicions were not without foundation. One of the fellows was discovered selling a dagger and some clothes belonging to one of the patriots. They were then arrested, their house searched and the property of the Cubans found therein.

The steamer Anna was then placed at the disposal of the government to go to Green Cay, and soon proceeded upon her course. Besides her crew there were on board a police inspector, four policemen and eleven Cubans. On reaching Green Cay they found the remainder of the output of the missing Cubans, including rifles, pistols, cartridges, clothing, a coat stained with blood and a knife with marks of blood upon it. In fact, everything the patriots took with them, not found at Wat

THE COURTS.

Action for Forfeiture of Smuggled Ribbons—The Cook Counterfeiting Case—The Civil Justice Imbroglio—Did the War of the Rebellion Invalidate Contracts?—Sentences.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Action Against Two Cases of Ribbons.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The proceedings for the forfeiture of two cases of silk velvet ribbons, valued at $37,000, for alleged undervaluation of the Custom House invoices, was continued in this court yesterday. The consignees of the goods are William Kerter & Co., the claimants being Freve, Thorneysen & Christ, of Basle, Switzerland. The District Attorney conducted the case for the government.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Frontier Smuggling Frauds.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination of the charges against Charles L. Lawrence and John H. McCrum, for alleged smuggling of goods into the United States from Canada, while in the employ of the Custom House, was adjourned until to-day from yesterday, owing to the absence of the government witnesses.

Alleged Larceny at the Appraiser's Office.

Before Commissioner Shields.

John Jackson, residing at East New York, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen two packages of silk scarfs, worth about $100, from the United States Appraiser's office, on the 28th of February last. The complaint was made by J. C. Kirmer, Superintendent of the Merchants' Independent Detective Police. The accused was held in $500 bail to appear for examination on Saturday, at nine A. M.

The Cook Counterfeiting Case.

Several witnesses were in attendance before the Commissioner yesterday for the purpose of testifying as to the good character of Jacob F. Cook, charged with having passed a bad twenty dollar note on a German picture dealer named Gompertz. The examination was adjourned until Saturday, however, at the request of defendant's counsel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Civil Justice Imbroglio—Murray vs. Coulter—Opinion of Judge Brady.

In this interesting squabble for office Judge Brady has delivered the following opinion:—

It is for the Attorney General to determine whether an action of this character shall be brought and continued—(code 432, the People vs. The Attorney General; 22 Barbour, 112)—and if he determine (there being several claimants) to bring an action for each one he may do so, but I think the Court has the power to compel a consolidation, a proceeding contemplated by section 441 of the Code. It is the better course to unite the claimants and try the right to the office in one action, inasmuch as the proof is kindred in character and the defendants should not be subjected to the expense of litigation, which, unless united, must each be affirmative and independent of the other, though dependent on the same proofs. This Court has no power to dismiss a proceeding like this, although it is in seeming conflict with a similar one for another person, the relator having an interest in the controversy, and necessarily joined as a party (Code 434; The People ex rel. Crane vs. Ryder; 2 Kernan, 439). The order to consolidate cannot be granted, because neither the other claimant, through the Attorney General nor the latter, has had proper notice of such an application. Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Did the War of the Rebellion Invalidate Contracts?—Interesting Question of Co-Partnership.

Before Judges Van Brunt and Loew.

Nelson McStein, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. Edward Matthews, Impleaded with James S. Brander, Jr., and Samuel L. Chambliss, Defendant and Appellant.—This was an interesting appeal in reference to a transaction which occurred immediately preceding our recent war. The complaint states four causes of action. The first is against the defendants, who compose the firm of Brander, Chambliss & Co., as acceptors of a draft dated April 12, 1861, for the sum of $8,659 03, and drawn at twelve months. The second is against them as acceptors of a draft dated February 20, 1862, for the sum of $1,163 79, and payable on October 7, 1862. The third is against them as acceptors of a draft dated February 20, 1862, for the sum of $207 97, and payable on October 7, 1862; and the fourth is against them as makers of a promissory note, dated January 2, 1862, for the sum of $804 25. The defendant Matthews appeared alone and answered, and denied the partnership of the defendants, alleging that a partnership was agreed upon, provided James S. Brander, Sr., assented, but that he refused, and that the partnership was never formed. In further answer, Mr. Matthews states that Louisiana seceded on April 16, 1861; that war ensued, and that New Orleans was occupied by the enemy until about March 30, 1862; and further, that the plaintiff and the other parties to the drafts and note were residents of New Orleans and, consequently, enemies of the United States. He alleges further that the draft for $8,059 06 was accepted for the accommodation of Walker, Cheatham & Co., the drawers, without consideration, and was by them transferred to Mestien, Value & Co., the drawees, for an antecedent debt due them by the drawers.

Among the principal points relied on by the respondent were the effect of the proclamation of non-intercourse upon contracts made by this firm in New Orleans while that city was in possession of the rebels; that the Supreme Court in this district had held in a suit against this firm that the war had no effect on such a contract. But if the effect of the proclamation of non-intercourse was to dissolve the partnership and to revoke the authority of Cleney Burke to transact the business of the firm, it was quite clear that the defendant Matthews, after the federal forces had taken possession of New Orleans early in May, 1862, could ratify the acts of his copartners and of his attorney in fact, and so be bound by their acts, which otherwise would be deemed without authority. The case came on for trial before Chief Justice Daly on the 8th of March, 1867, when the Court ordered a formal verdict for the plaintiff, and directed briefs to be submitted on questions of law. The brief for the defendant was submitted, and the Judge made an order for judgment for the plaintiff with the following qualification:—That this judgment is now made with the expectation that the questions presented will be taken to the General Term, where they can receive the fullest consideration. The case now comes up on appeal accordingly. Mr. Augustus Schell argued the case of the respondent and Mr. Sherwood for the appellant.

Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Pickpocket Sent to the State Prison for Five Years.

Before Cunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows appeared for the prosecution yesterday in this court and disposed of a large calendar. The first prisoner called was Thomas Smith, an admirable specimen of the young "dead rabbits" of the metropolis, who was tried and convicted of grand larceny, he having stolen a gold watch valued at $225 on the night of the 20th of January from the person of Thomas Norton, while attending a ball in Brookes' Assembly Rooms. Before the jury was sworn the complainant informed the prosecuting officer that he could not identify the accused and that there was nothing in the case. Judge Bedford said he would not consent to have an alleged pickpocket discharged without further investigation. The trial was ordered to proceed, and it turned out that Smith voluntarily confessed to having taken the watch and pawned it in Canal street. The officer procured the watch and had it restored to the owner. His Honor said that he was informed by the policeman that the prisoner belonged to a gang of thieves in the Fourteenth ward, and that there was an indictment for burglary and the tapping against him; and further that his father was so disgusted at the vicious career of his son, that he wished the officer to do all he could to secure his conviction. The severest penalty of the law—which was five years in the State Prison—was imposed by the City Judge.

James Morgan and William Butler, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, in stealing a silver watch from William Murphy, were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Dolan pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having been charged with stealing a carpetbag containing $15 worth of property from the baggage room of the Jersey ferry. As he was a youth the Judge sent him to the Penitentiary for two years.

Joseph McDermott, Edward Clark and John Ryan pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. On the night of the 7th first. they broke into the shop No. 74 Fulton street, and stole seventy-six dollars' worth of type. They were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE LAW COURTS AND GOOD FRIDAY.

Out of respect and reverence for the Day of the Atonement, all the courts of law adjourned over from yesterday until to-morrow.

A CONSCIENCE STRICKEN DEFAULTER.—A federal officer named George Ebbet surrendered himself yesterday to Sergeant Douglas, of the Fourth precinct police, and desired to be locked up. He says that he has been a lieutenant in the federal army, and stationed at Laredo, Texas, where he has been quartermaster up to the 8th of January last, and that he left there a defaulter to the government to the extent of $6,000. That, arriving here, he could no longer endure the reproaches of his conscience, and accordingly surrendered himself. He desired that the intelligence might be immediately conveyed to the military authorities. The circumstance is a singular example of official consciousness. —*New Orleans Picayune, March 25.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, April 14—6 P. M.

The Wall street markets continue very dull. The Stock Exchange and Gold Board have adjourned to Saturday, out of respect for the holy day of Good Friday. The banks and private bankers will remain open, as the day is not a legal holiday.

GOLD ADVANCED TO 113¾.

The "bull" party in the Gold Room made another advance in the premium, basing their action upon the announcement from London that the specie in the Bank of England had fallen off £400,000. Last week the decrease was £900,000—a steady drain, which is regarded as likely to render the London money market active. Five-twenties came quoted at 88¾ to-night, which is lower than in the forenoon. Gold at its lowest sold at 112½, but from that point steadily advanced to 113¾—the clique brokers being very conspicuous in the movement. The loaning rate and the gold balances at the Clearing House also indicate speculative operations in view of the expected decline in the receipts of cotton from this time henceforward. The receipts for the current week are reported over 20,000 bales less than last week. The course of the gold market was as follows:—

10 A. M.	112¾	2 P. M.	112¾
10:02 A. M.	112¾	3 P. M.	113
11 A. M.	112¾	3:30 P. M.	113¾
12 M.	112¾	4 P. M.	113¾
1 P. M.	112¾	5:30 P. M.	113¾ a 113⅝
1:50 P. M.	112½		

Holders of gold had their balances carried for two to five per cent. The Bremen steamer to-day took out $77,000 in specie. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$59,860,000
Gold balances	1,408,658
Currency balances	1,725,303

STOCKS DULL AND FIRM.

The stock market was again dull. The principal dealings were in the Vanderbilt shares, Northwest, Lake Shore and New Jersey Central in the railways and in Canton and Pacific Mail in the miscellaneous list. New Jersey Central was strong at 106 on purchases against the closing of the books for the annual election. Lake Shore rose to 88¾ upon purchases by the brokers of the ex-president of the Erie Railway, who has emerged from comparative obscurity to take another "short turn." Pittsburg sold at 102. The Vanderbilt shares were steady, with a rather heavy tone to transactions in the scrip. The other principal railways were higher and firm. Canton touched 70¾. The highest and lowest of the leading speculative stocks were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	93¾	92⅞
New York Central & Hudson scrip	89⅞	89½
Harlem	143	142½
Erie	25½	24⅞
Reading	99⅞	99¾
Lake Shore	88½	87⅞
Wabash	48¾	47½
Pittsburg	102	100⅞
Northwestern	74¾	74½
Northwestern preferred	86½	85¾
Rock Island	116½	116¼
Fort Wayne	93⅞	93¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	69½	69
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74	73¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29⅝
New Jersey Central	106	105¼
Boston, Hartford and Erie	4⅝	4⅝
Western Union	33¼	32⅞
Canton	70¾	68⅞
Quicksilver	19	18¾
Pacific Mail	37⅞	37

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL—TENNESSEES STRONG.

The Southern State bonds were without feature, except in the new Tennessees, which rose to 54. These issues are in the hands of a "bull" party, who are satisfied as to the value of the investment, having, as they did, sold them short at 46 and covered and gone long at 52. The following were the latest street prices for the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 59 a 60; do., new, 53½ a 57¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 69 a 69½; do., new, 69 a 69½; do., registered stock, 57 a 57¾; Georgia sixes, 85 a 87; do. sevens, 93 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46 a 46½; do., new, 22 a 22½; Missouri sixes, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 75 a 76; do., levee sixes, 76 a 77; do. do. eights, 92 a 93; Alabama eights, 97 a 98; do. fives, 75 a 80; South Carolina sixes, 87 a 89; do. new, 81 a 81½; city of Memphis sixes, 51 a 52; city of Atlanta eights, 82 a 85; city of Savannah sevens, 87 a 90; city of New Orleans consols, 74 a 76; do. do. issue railroads, 72 a 74; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 75 a 76; do. eights, 70 a 71; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 77 a 79; do. do., second mortgage, 62 a 65; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 87 a 88; do. do., second mortgage, 73 a 80; do. do., stock, 49; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 70 a 72; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by State of Georgia, 81 a 82; Arkansas sevens, 75 a 75½.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The upward movement in gold was directly operative upon the government list. The '67s rose to 110½; and the whole market improved to a corresponding degree, closing strong as follows:—United States currency sixes, 111½ a 111⅞; do., 1881, registered, 114 a 114½; do. do., coupon, 114½ a 114¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107 a 107½; do., 1862, coupon, do., 112 a 112½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110½ a 110⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111½ a 111⅞; do. do., coupon, January and July, 109⅝ a 109¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110½ a 110¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110½ a 110¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 105⅝ a 106; do. do., coupon, 106½ a 106¾.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money was easy at five to six per cent, unemployed balances being offered at the lower rate quite freely before the close of bank hours. There is as yet no sign of the activity so usual in the spring. The banks are receiving funds in excess of their shipments. Commercial paper is firm at seven to eight per cent for prime double names. Foreign exchange closed dull after the steamer, but steady at 108¾ a 108⅞ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling.

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgages:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	95	Gt West, 1st m, 1893	101
NY Cen 6's, 1887	96	Gt West 1st m, 1894	96
New York Cen 6's, H E	90	Gt West 2d m, 1893	81
New York Cen 6's, sinking	99	Gal & Chic extended	62
New York Cen 7's, 1876	103	Gal & Chic 2d m	94
Erie, 1st m, extended	100	Ch & R I 1st	109½
Erie 7's, 2d m, 1883	87½	Chic R I & Pac	88
Erie 7's, 4th m, '83	84	Mor & Essex 1st m	109½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	85	Mor & Essex, 2d m	89
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	90	Eliz & Mar Sink Fund	70
Hun 8's, 2d m, S F, '81	105	N J Cen. new bds	98½
Chic, Dur & Quincy, 1st m	109½	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	97
Mich So 7's p c 2d m	97	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	109
M S & N I S F 7's p c	101½	Clev & Pit 2d m	94
Pac R R 7's, guar by Mo	97	Clev & P 3d m	91
Cent Pac bds	91¾	Clev & P 4th m	77
Union Pac 1st coupons	66½	Chi & Alt 1st mortgage	100
Ill Cen, 7 p c, 1900	110	Chi & Alt Income	95
Alt & T H 1st m	81	Ohio & Miss 1st m	90¾
Alt & T H 2d do prefer	55	Ohio & Miss consol	68½
Alt & T H 2d m, income	51½	Peninsula RR bonds	96
Chic & N W S Fund	85½	St Louis & Iron Mt bonds	87
Chi & N W ext bds	83	Mil & St P 1st m, 1874	91½
Cons 1 7 p c conv	84	Mil & St P 1st m	89
Il & St Jo Land grants	105½	Mar & Cin 1st m	91½
Del, Lac & W 2d m	88	Chic & Mil 1st m	91
Tol & W, 1st m ext	92	Col, Cin & Ind 1st m	86¾
Tol & W, equip bds	78	N York & N Haven 6's	97
Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	84	Tol, Peo & W, E D	65½

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$84,057,633
Gold receipts	733,500
Gold payments	235,288
Gold balance	82,002,721
Currency receipts	1,515,386
Currency payments	1,160,632
Currency balance	2,766,257
General balance	$86,323,711
Customs	638,609

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Thursday, April 14—10:15 A. M.

$500 US 5-20, c, '65	110½	100 shs Quick M Co	10
22500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109½	300 Pac Mail SS Co	37¼
2500 US 5-20, c, '67	109¾	100 Boston Water P b	17
7000 US 5's, 10-40, c	106½	50 Am Dor U Ex	28½
21000 Tenn 6's, ex c	53⅞	200 N Y C & H R R	94½
15000 Tenn 6's, n	53⅞	10000 N Y C & H R c	92½
50000 do	53⅞	200 Erie RR b c	24¾
1000 Va 6's, ex cou	70½	100 Harlem RR b c	142
1000 N Car 6's, New	22½	200 Reading RR	99⅞
4000 Mo 6's	92¾	7 L S & M S RR b c	88½
15000 do	93	250 Clev & Pitts RR b61	101½
20000 S C 6's, n J'n&J'y	81½	200 do	100⅞
2000 Louisiana 6's, n	75½	7 Panama RR	150
1000 La 6's, new	92½	800 Chic & N W RR	74½
26000 Ark 7's, is to L R & F S RR Co c	75¼	50 do	74¾
1030 Kentucky 6's	88	500 do b c	74½
10000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	94¾	100 Chi & NW RR pf	83½
2000 Erie 4th mtg	84½	234 N J Central RR	105¾
500 N Y Cen 6's, '83	99	100 do	105⅞
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	84½	150 do	105⅝
2000 Cen P RR g bds	91½	100 do	105¾
2000 Chic & N W c on b	89¾	200 do	105¾
2000 do	89	74 C, C, C & I RR b c	74½
1000 Del, Lack & W, 2d m	98½	45 do	75
6000 Great West 2d m	81½	400 Tol, Wab & W RR	47¾
1000 Morris & Essex 1st m	109½	25 Tol, Wab & W pf	75
1000 Mor & Es 2d m	96¾	50 Pitts, F W & C gtd	93¾
10000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	97½	16 do	93½
2000 Mil & St P 6's, 1st	105	100 Ohio & Miss RR	29⅞
1000 M & S P 7-30 con	92	200 Del, Lack & W	103¾
3000 Lake Shore div bo	90⅞	48 do	120
500 do	91	25 Chic & Alton	131¾
10 shs Cen Nat Bk	110	20 Marin & Es RR	93
10 Imp & Traders' Bk	150	100 do b cal	92
10 Ninth Nat Bank	111	800 Bost, Hart & Erie RR	4½
20 Fourth Nat Bank	105	800 do	4⅝
200 Canton Co	69½	100 N Y & N H RR	143
100 do	69¾	25 N Y & N H RR scrip	134
100 do	69⅞	70 H & St Jo RR pf	105
36 Det & H Canal Co	118	1000 Mil & St P RR b c	69¾
100 W U Tel	32½	42 do	69
600 do	32⅝		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, c	114½	$60000 US 5-20, c, '65, n b3	109¾
40000 US 5-20, r, '65	108½	55000 US 5's, 10-40, r	105¾
500 US 5-20, c, '65	110½	2000 do	105¾
17000 US 5-20, c, '64	110½	50 0 US 5-20, c, '67	109¾
6000 do	110⅝	500 do small	109
5000 US 5-20, c, '65	111½	60000 do	109¾
10500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109¾	5000 US 5-20, c, '65	109½
10000 do b3	109¾	500 US 5's, 10-40, c	105¾
6000 do	109¾	2000 US 6's, currency	111½

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, n	53⅞	300 shs L S & M S RR b10	83
20000 do	53¾	1000 do	83
10000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	81½	73 do	87¾
5000 La 6's	76	800 do b cal	87⅞
30000 Ark 7's, is to L R & F S RR Co c	75¼	400 do	87
2000 Cen Pac RR g bds	91¾	10 Illinois Central	128
800 shs Quick Mine	9⅞	100 Chic & N W RR	74½
100 M F & A Co	6¾	400 C & N W pfd	85⅞
100 West U Tel	32	100 do b30	86
100 Pac M SS Co	37¼	200 N J Central RR	105
100 do	37⅞	300 Mil & St Paul RR	69¼
100 N Y C & H R RR c	93	200 do	69½
10000 NY C&H R RR c	89¾	10 Mil & St P pref	74½
2000 do b c	89	100 Del, Lack & W	103⅝
50 Erie pref	48	400 Tol, Wab & W	48½
400 Reading RR	99⅞	100 do	48¾
200 do b c	99⅞	200 Ohio & Miss RR	29⅞
500 L S & M S RR	87¾	100 Al & Ter H RR	38⅞
10 do	88	100 C, C & Ind C RR	17⅞
		100 Mor & Es RR	93

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Canton	70 a 70¼	Northwestern	74½ a 74⅝
West Un Tel	33 a 33½	Northwestern pf	85¾ a 86
Pacific Mail	37½ a 37⅝	Rock Island	116⅞ a 116¾
N Y Central con	93¾ a 93	St Paul	69½ a 69¾
N Y Cen scrip	89¾ a 89⅞	St Paul pf	74 a 74½
Erie	25 a 25½	Wabash	48½ a 48¾
Reading	99¾ a 99⅞	Ohio & Miss	29¾ a 29⅞
Lake Shore	88 a 88⅞	N J Central	105⅞ a 106
Pittsburg	101¾ a 102¼		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, April 14—6 P. M.

BEESWAX was dull but unchanged. Western and Southern held at 38c. a 38c.

COCOA was quiet but very firm at 30c. a 31c., gold, for Maracaibo, in bond, and 13c. do. for Guayaquil do. No sales.

CORDAGE.—Manilla was quoted at 22c. a 23c., tarred Russia at 17c., Sisal rope at 20c. and bolt rope, Russia, 20c.

CANDLES were dull at 15c. a 22c. for Western and city adamantine, 37½c. a 40c. for sperm and 50c. for patent.

COFFEE.—Rio continued strong with a light stock. Other kinds were quiet but firm at former prices. No sales. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14¾c. a 15½c.; fair do., 15¾c. a 16¼c.; good do., 16½c. a 17c.; prime do., 17½c. a 18c.; extremes for lots, 19c. a 19½c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. a 16½c.; Mandla, 15c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 17½c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The demand from all classes of buyers was extremely light, and the offerings being fair the market was heavy. Including 79 bales to arrive the sales were 951 bales, of which 443 were for export, 330 for spinning and 178 on speculation. For future delivery the market was dull and heavy, and prices receded ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. The sales were 300 bales basis low middling for April at 21½c., 200 do. for May at 21½c. and 500 do. for June at 21½c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	*Mobile and Mississippi.*	*New Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	18¼	18½	18¾	19
Good ordinary	20½	20¾	21	21½
Low middling	21¾	22½	22¾	23
Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	24
Good middling	24½	25	25¼	25¾

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 8,400 bbls. flour, 525 bags corn meal, 28,800 bushels wheat, 1,497 do. corn, 28,197 do. oats, 9,400 do. barley, 1,161 rye and 9,050 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour was firm with a fair demand, chiefly for low extra, which were generally held at the close at a trifle higher figures; the sales were about 6,500 bbls. at prices within the range of our quotations appended. For Southern flour the market was quiet, but firm; the sales were 550 bbls. Rye flour was firmer, with a moderate demand; sales 250 bbls. Corn meal was steady at former quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 20 a	$4 40	
Superfine State	4 35 a	4 60	
Extra State	4 60 a	5 00	
Choice do	5 00 a	5 50	
Superfine Western	4 35 a	4 60	
Extra do	4 60 a	5 00	
Extra Minnesota	5 00 a	6 00	
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 00 a	5 50	
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 50 a	6 50	
St. Louis low extra	5 00 a	6 00	
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a	6 50	
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a	7 50	
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 00	
Southern choice and family	6 00 a	9 25	
Southern superfine	4 60 a	5 00	
Rye flour	4 10 a	5 10	
Corn meal, city	4 75 a	—	
Corn meal, Jersey	4 50 a	—	
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 25 a	5 50	

—The market for wheat was more active, the demand being chiefly for export, and prices were quite steady, except for common, which sold at lower figures. The sales were 130,000 bushels at 97c. a $1 for No. 3 spring, $1 00 a $1 03½ for No. 2 do., $1 14½ for No. 1 do., $1 20 a $1 21 for amber winter in store, $1 22½ a $1 23 for do. afloat, $1 51 for white Genesee. Corn was quiet, but steady. The sales were 12,000 bushels at $1 03 for old Western mixed, in store, $1 10 for new do. delivered, $1 03 for Western Southern, and $1 12 for yellow. Oats were quiet, but firm. Sales 13,000 bushels at 88½c. for Western in store, and 67½c. a 68c. for State, on track. Of rye there were sold 7,000 bushels State at $1 01 a $1 05. Of barley the sales were 150 bushels Canada East at 65c.

FREIGHTS.—The market was fairly active for grain, but dull for almost all other articles, and rates, with but few exceptions, were lower. The chartering business was dull, the demand for all kinds of tonnage being very light, and continued to favor shippers. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 53,000 bushels wheat at 2½, by sail and steamer; 450 bales cotton at ⅝d., per steamer. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 1s. 10½d., and, per steamer, 100 bales hops at 42s., and 53,000 bushels wheat on steamer's account. The charters were:—A brig from Philadelphia to a port in the Russian Baltic, with 1,500 bbls. petroleum at 8s.; a brig, hence to Gibraltar for orders, with 1,250 bbls. do., on private terms; a back, 459 tons, from Annapolis to the River Plate, with lumber, at or about £17; a brig to Montreal, with coal, at $1 25; a bark, about 650 tons, from Cow Bay to Tarragona, with coal, at 24; a brig, 179 tons, from a port in the South to South America, and back to a port north of Hatteras, on private terms; also a brig, previously reported, two brigs to Cadiz, with light pine staves, at £30.

HAY.—The demand was rather more active, but prices were heavy and irregular. The receipts were fair. Shipping was quoted at 80c. a 90c.; retail lots at 85c. a $1 10; long rye straw, 65c. a $1 05, and short do. 75c. a 80c.

HEMP was dull and we heard of no sales. Prices were nominal at former quotations; 1,400 bales jute butts, to arrive, were sold at 6½c.

HOPS.—There was but little demand, and that was almost entirely for small lots, to supply the immediate wants of brewers, who are indisposed to operate to any extent, except at lower prices. Lots suitable for shipment are held at prices 2c. a 3c. above the views of shippers. Prices ranged from 15c. to 35c. for common to choice grades.

METALS.—Copper was steady, with a moderate demand, the sales being 150,000 lbs. at 19½ a 19¾c. for Baltimore, and 19¾c. for Lake and Detroit. Pig tin was more active and firmer, owing to the more favorable foreign advices. At the close Straits were held at 23½c. a 23¾c., gold; Banca at 26c. a 26½c., do., and English at 32½c. a 32½c., do. Sales about 100 gross Straits at 23½, gold, and small lots English at 32c., do. Plates were quiet, but quite steady in calls; 1,000 boxes assorted charcoal were sold on private terms. Small sales were made within the range of $8 25 a $8 75 for I. C. charcoal, $6 50 a $7 25 for I. C. coke, $5 62½ a $6 for coke tops, and $7 50 a $8 for charcoal do.—all gold. Spelter was still but unchanged; ordinary brands were quoted at 6c. a 6½c., gold. Lead was dull, the sales being confined to small lots ordinary foreign at $6 20 a $6 25, gold. Iron—Scotch pig was held for higher prices, on account of the favorable foreign advices. Bolivian was generally held at $33; sales of 50 tons Cochness were reported on private terms. American was dull, and some lots were offered at rather easier prices, though we make no change in our quotations. We quote:—No. 1, $32 a $33, and No. 2 $31 a $32; Lake 200 tons No. 2 X at $2. Boiler iron was dull and nominal at $4 75. Rails were steady at $71 a $75, currency, for American, and $80 a $85 gold for English wrought. Scrap was in fair request and firmer in manufacturers, and 5,000 tons were sold at $30 a $31—chiefly at the lower price.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet but prices were quite steady. Sales 250 hhds. Cienfuegos on private terms. We quote:—

	New Crop.	*Old Crop.*
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	30c. a 35c.	25c. a 28c.
Clayed	30c. a 40c.	25c. a 30c.
Muscovado, refining	35c. a 40c.	— a —
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 50c.	— a —
Porto Rico	40c. a 65c.	35c. a 50c.
English Islands	25c. a 30c.	— a —
New Orleans	60c. a 80c.	— a —

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was more active and firmer, closing strong at 70c. a 72c. for merchantable and shipping lots; there were sold 425 bbls. in yard and on dock at 69c. a 69½c., chiefly at the lower price; 150 do. to arrive, at 69½c., and 50 do. in store at 69c. Crude turpentine was still dull and nominal. The market for rosin was very quiet. The demand being light, but former prices were maintained; the sales were 1,500 bbls. strained at $2 10 a $2 15; 600 do. No. 2 at $2 25 a $2 50, and small lots No. 1 and pale at our quotations. We quote:—Strained, $2 10 a $2 12½; good, $2 20 a $2 25; for No. 1, $2 50 a $2 75; pale, $2 75 a $3; extra do. and water-white, $3 25 a $3 50. Wilmington tar was more active, but lower. Sales 230 bbls. at $2 30.

OILS.—Linseed was dull but unchanged, holding lots in casks are sold, we quoted at 85c. a 86c. Lard was active, with small sales prime winter at $1 37½ a $1 50. Other kinds were still but unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, was dull, but unchanged. Holders were firm in their views, demanding 14½c. on account of the small supply, while buyers refused to pay over 14½c. for such for little lots. On the upper creek there were sold 10,000 bbls., deliverable during the next 60 days, at 14½c., without option. Crude, in bbls., was quoted at 19½c., without sales. The market for refined oil on the spot was quite more active, the demand being for export, but prices were fully 1c. lower, the market closing weak at the reduction. The sales were 2,300 bbls. at 26c. Oil for future delivery was but little sought after and freely offered at yesterday's prices, and some sales were made at a slight decline. The sales were 3,500 bbls. for May at 25½c., 1,000 do. for July at 26c., and 500 do. for August on private terms. Jobbing lots refined were selling at 28½c. a 29½c.—the latter price for prime white. Naphtha was dull at 16c., at which price the last sales were made. In Philadelphia the market was only moderately active, and the offerings continuing fair prices were heavy and lower, closing at 29½c. a 30c., for April, 29½c. a 29¾c. for May and 29c. for June. The sales were 4,000 bbls. for April at 29½c., 2,000 do. chiefly at 29½c., 20,000 do. for May and June at 29c., and 6,000 do. for June at 29c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 469 bbls. pork, 90 do. beef, 234 packages cut meats and 65 do. lard. Pork on the spot was held at $18, but buyers were indisposed to pay over $17 75, except for small lots, which sold as high as $18. For future delivery the market was quiet, but firm, at about $27 75. The sales were 500 bbls., in lots, at $27 87½ a $28 for new mess, and $28 75 a $29 for Western prime mess; also 500 bbls. mess for April delivery, at $27 75. Dressed hogs were quiet, but steady, at 12c. a 12½c. for city. Cut meats were tolerably active, especially for pickled hams, and prices continued firm. There were sold 250 packages, within the range of 13½c. a 16½c. for pickled hams, 18c. a 19½c. for smoked and bagged do., 10½c. a 11½c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 13½c. a 14½c. for smoked do. Bacon was quiet, but very firm, closing at 12½c. a 13c. for Cumberland cut, 15c. for long clear and 14½c. for short rib. Beef was quiet, but unchanged; sales 100 bbls. at $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess; small lots tierces were sold within the range of $25 a $28 for prime mess and $27 a $33 for India do. Of beef hams there were sold 75 bbls. Texas, chiefly at $28; common to prime Texas quoted at $24 a $30 and Western $22 a $27 50. Lard was slow of sale, the demand being light, but holders were firm; sales 200 packages at 16½c. a 16c., the latter price for prime steam.

RICE.—Carolina was steady and firm with a fair demand. About 125 tierces were sold within the range of 6½c. a 7c. for inferior to prime.

STEEL.—Russian continued in demand but at lower prices. 4,000 bags to arrive per Nelson were sold at $2 10, gold duty paid. Some lots to arrive were offered at as low as $2 07½. Grasses were quiet, but firm, at 14½c. a 15c. for clover, $6 75 a $7 for Timothy, and $2 10 a $2 15 for flax.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was active, the demand being principally from refineries, and prices were rather stronger, closing at 9c. a 9¼c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were 1,650 hhds. at 8¾c. a 10¼c. for Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly at 9c. a 9½c. for Cuba. Refined was more active, the demand being stimulated to some extent by the reduction in the rates of freight, and the supply being light prices were rather higher. We quote:—Hard, 13½c.; soft white, 12¾c. a 13 c.; extra C, 11¾c., and yellow, 10½c. a 11 c. We quote:—Cuba—Interior to common refining, 8¾c. a 9¼c.; fair refining, 9c. a 9½; good refining, 9¼c. a 9 c.; fair to good grocery,

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TWO FINE STORES, WITH BASEMENTS, TO LET, together or separately, 25x75; terms low. 14 and 16 Fourth avenue.

A NUMBER OF VACANT LOTS TO LET—AT THE foot of Third street, East river; also a four story and cellar brick Building, well lighted, with or without steam power, in Tenth street.
D. A. YOUNGS, 20 and 22 Worth street.

A.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF EITHER FIRST OR second Lott of building 48 East Fourteenth street, at reduced rents; third door from Broadway. Apply on premises.

A.—STORE ON THIRD AVENUE, 25 FEET FRONT, will be made into two stores if required. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

A FULTON STREET STORE, ON SOUTH SIDE, CORner of Gold, with four years' lease to run, at $3,600 per year. Apply at 76 Fulton street.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR without, in a desirable location. Terms moderate. Apply at 72 West Nineteenth street.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN AN ELEGANT BROWN stone English basement House in West Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue, will let to a doctor or dentist Offices on the most reasonable terms, if applied for immediately. Also other Rooms, with or without Board, furnished or unfurnished. Address or call on DELTA, 110 West Twenty-second street.

A STORE TO LET—IN ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS localities in the city. Apply at 409½ Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE—TO LET, THE BASEMENT NO. 4 Bleecker street, with elegant fixtures; first class location for a restaurant. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

A SUPERIOR BASEMENT AND CELLAR, 28x100, ON Liberty street, near Broadway, to let; also fine Office; rents low. Owner, GEO. G. TITUS, 19 Nassau street.

A.—TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A FIRST Floor on northwest corner Broadway and Thirty-first street; five rooms, in one order.
BLISS & MARCUS, 52 West Thirty-first street.

BROADWAY.—FIRST FLOOR ROOMS, LARGE AND small, to let in the corner building, 589 Broadway; the most central, desirable locality upon Broadway.

BOWERY STORE TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND Basement of brown stone building 257 Bowery; 25x91; also three upper Lofts; rent low. Apply to A. HARDMAN, 486 Broadway.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN FIRST CLASS OFFICE; IMmediate possession; rent reasonable; good place for a notary. Inquire at 80 Cedar street, room No. 3.

FINE LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET—WITH steam power, at 521 West Twenty-fifth street. Apply to the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, House 331 East Forty-third street, suitable for grocery or boarding house.

HALL—30X120, ONE FLIGHT STAIRS, ENTRANCE ON Dekalb and Fulton avenues, suitable for meetings, factory purposes, show rooms or billiards; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, 139 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

LOFTS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, AT 71 JOHN street. Apply at 116 William street.

LOFTS.—THE FOUR FINE LOFTS, 50X80, IN THE new buildings Nos. 42 and 44 Greene street, between Grand and Broome, adjoining the stores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. and opposite the stores of Messrs. Irwin, Rossman, Taylor & Co., and L. J. Phillips & Co.; immediate possession and very low rent. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, 54 Greene street.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR FINE LOFTS IN BUILDING 182 Fulton street, corner New Church, fine north light, office and water closet in first loft; will lease for four years to desirable party. Apply on the premises, or at LLOYD'S, No. 7 Warren street.

OFFICE TO LET—ON GROUND FLOOR. SPLENDID light, at No. 2 Reade street, corner Centre, one block from City Hall. Apply to JANES & KIRTLAND, No. 6 Reade street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, LARGE AND small, well lighted and ventilated, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes. Apply to PEEK & BOGART, 163 Bank street, corner of West.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—ONE ROOM, 50X60; TWO Rooms, 25x50, with steady power.
JOHN McLAREN,
Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

STEAM POWER.—LIGHT LOFTS AND ROOMS, SITUated in Park row, Beekman, Nassau, Ann, William, Frankfort, Vesey, Fulton, Dey and Church streets, suitable for printers or light manufacturers, to let, with steady power at moderate terms. Apply to THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER CO., 29 Ann street.

STEAM POWER, $100 PER YEAR.—HORSE POWER. Rooms of every description to let, with steam power. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 25x105, 25x86 and 25x40, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID ROOM, 40 BY 80, well adapted for manufacturing, to let, on reasonable terms. Inquire at 322 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER—WITH LIGHT ROOMS, WELL VENtilated; have steam elevator.
C. BURNS & CO., 15 and 18 Leonard street.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID SHOP ROOMS TO let—Remarkably well lighted; rent low. Inquire at 222 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

STEAM POWER.—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, LARGE and small, heated with steam; adapted to mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Apply to FRANCIS STOUVENAL, 205 Centre street, corner Howard. Possession.

STORE TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS STORE 275 Eighth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, second house from Fisk's Grand Opera House; the best location on the avenue for dry goods, carpets, &c. Apply in the store.

STORE AND TWO ROOMS TO LET. SUITABLE FOR shoemaker or butcher; rent $20; also large corner basement for business purposes. Inquire of Mrs. EASTON, 643 Hudson street.

STORES AND BASEMENTS TO LET—113 NASSAU street, 100x75; 252 William, 100x22; also Rooms, with steam power. Inquire of M. J. GILLOOLY, 113 Nassau street, office No. 2.

SPLENDID ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, at No. 10 Reade street, one block from Broadway; corner light; size 41x52. Apply to JANES & KIRTLAND, No. 6 Reade street.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE, CORNER of Broadway and Broome street, now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 65 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on premises, or to A. L. ELY, 12 Pine street.

TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—LOFTS in the new building 144 Fulton street, from 1st May. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

TO LET.—A GOOD CHANCE TO GET ONE OF THE best stores on Fulton street, Brooklyn; suitable for any business; has splendid entrances; rent reasonable. Inquire at 191 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME STORE 576 THIRD AVENUE, southwest corner Thirty-eighth street, fine plate glass windows; splendid stand for dry or fancy goods; best business location on the avenue. Apply in the store.

TO LET—THE STORE 233 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-fifth street; suitable for millinery or fancy goods; will be let reasonable to good parties. Apply to HALLENBECK & JONES, Bull's Head Bank building.

TO LET—THREE LARGE BASEMENTS, UNDER Sixth National Bank, corner Thirty-fifth street, Broadway and Sixth avenue, having three entrances on Broadway and three on Sixth avenue; each 25 feet wide; very light, airy and dry. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, 46 Pine street, from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—STORES 365 AND 367 CANAL STREET; ALSO the Houses Nos. 5 and 21 Wooster street; also the House No. 6 Laurens street. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, 221 Canal street.

TO LET—STORE OR ENTIRE BUILDING 524 BROADway, opposite Arnold. Constable & Co.; immediate possession; cheap rent. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

TO LET—THOSE TWO NEW AND NICELY FITTED up stores on east Thirty-fourth street, near the ferry; suitable for a cigar store or fancy goods; rents reasonable if applied for soon.
HALLENBECK & JONES,
Bull's Head Bank Building.

TO LET—THE FINE STORE 1,220 BROADWAY, NEAR Thirty-first street. Apply to H. OSTRANDER, 291 Canal street.

TO LET—STORE 11 HAMILTON AVENUE, CORNER Union street, with Floor over; store 20x75; opposite Atlantic Dock, near Hamilton ferry. Apply at No. 2 Union street, South Brooklyn.

TO LET—NO 45 BEEKMAN STREET, STORE, BASEment and Sub-cellar, 25x100, in fine marble building; also Fixtures for sale, consisting of shelving, counters, desks, signs.

TO LET—FRONT OFFICES, SECOND FLOOR, IN building 280 Broadway, corner of Reade street. Also Offices in the Broadway, corner Duane street. Also whole Buildings Duane street, near Broadway; will be let in separate parts if desired. Apply to Z. B. HUTCHINGS, 38 John street.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FLOORS, 60 FEET DEEP, FOR business purposes; has been used as a hat bleachery. Inquire on the premises, 94 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—21 AND 23 ANN STREET, THE LARGE ROOM on second floor, 75x85, occupied by the National News Company. Apply on premises, to S. C. DOUGLASS.

TO LET—STORE 219 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN; two windows, 8x8 feet, one light glass each window; corner property, 20x80 or 15x100; best business block; leased, low rent; possession immediately.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE, VERY NEAT, AT REduced rent. 1,224 Broadway, two doors from Grand Hotel. Apply as above.

TO LET—STORE AND BACK ROOM, SUITABLE FOR light business purposes; most location in city. Apply at 260 (old No. 246) Bleecker street.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, MOST PROMInent two Corners, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, fronting square, thirty-second street; upper part of two floors or divided, with Lease. Inquire at 56 West Thirty-second street.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS CORNER STORE, 488 Broadway, northwest corner Broome street; possession, in part, immediately. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 656 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY FINE STORE IN NO. 518 THIRD avenue, suitable for a clothing or dry goods or hardware store, &c.; building 20x61. Also a very fine Floor. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BRICK STORE NO. 257 Washington street, between North Moore and Franklin. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, 192 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID STORE 66 NEW CHAMbers and 74 Roosevelt streets; two fronts, fitted up as a liquor store; a good location for any wholesale or retail business.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS 22 and 22½ Catharine street, together or separately; rent for all $1,000. Apply at FANNING'S, 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS STORE and Building 540 Bowery, with fixtures complete; a first class stand for a dry goods store or other business. Apply on the premises, or at 207 and 209 Greenwich street.

TO LET—FOR HARDWARE TRADE, STORE AND basement Store, 20 Chambers street, just west of Broadway, with Fixtures. Apply to J. BAYLEY, 151 Broadway, room No. 3.

TO LET—A FINE OFFICE, ON FIRST FLOOR OF 179 Broadway; rent moderate. Apply to G. W. PITCHER & CO., 179 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF FORTYfirst street, at a reduced rent; suitable for any business. D. THOMPSON, 1,429 Broadway, near Forty-second street.

TO LET—A FURNITURE STORE, ESTABLISHED twenty years. Lofts to let, cheap. Inquire at 149 Chatham street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND FIRST CLASS Store No. 10 North William street, running through to William street; also the first Lott over the store; both in excellent order, having been recently repaired; immediate possession; desirable terms to good parties. Apply to GEORGE S. STILL, 193 Broadway, or to HALLENBECK & JONES, Bull's Head Bank Building.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 2 BOND STREET; will be altered to suit for business purposes. Inquire of A. S. HOPE, 89 Warren street, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LEASE—13 LOTS, IN WILLIAMSBURG, ON KENT avenue, near ferries, formerly occupied as stave yard, with valuable water front and good bulkhead. ICE CO., 423 Canal street.

TO LEASE—PLOT OF GROUND 60X100, WITH BRICK Factory 40x60, and brick extension, on Kent avenue, Williamsburg, near ferries. ICE CO., 423 Canal street.

TO LEASE—FOURTEEN LOTS AND BULKHEAD, TOrether with an eight-horse Steam Engine, Boiler, &c. Inquire at the office of stone yard, foot of East Twenty-ninth street.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE IN BEEKMAN STREET, nearly opposite Fulton Market, suitable for fruits, provisions, &c.; situation very desirable.
VAN ZANDT BROS., 85 John street.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE RECTIFYING ESTABLISHment, situated at 251 and 253 West Twenty-seventh street; rent low. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE FORTY-SECOND street and Second avenue, only $600; also Store adjoining and large Basement; rents very low. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

TO RENT—A BRICK BUILDING, ONE STORY, 10X42, tin roof, suitable for any kind of business, 314 East Thirty-fifth street. Call on ENGINEER. Rent $250 per year.

TURNER'S SHOP TO LET—ALSO FLOORS, WITH or without Power. Apply at 1,304 Third avenue.

THE THREE STORY BUILDING, 17X100, 280 HUDSON street, and three story brick Factory, 35x55, well lighted; will be let separately. WM. G. L. KING, 337 Hudson street.

WATER FRONT BUILDINGS FOR WAREHOUSE OR manufactories; also vacant Lots for rent, together or separately, two blocks from Grand street, East river, with cars to every part of the city and three ferries to Brooklyn.
DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 90 and 92 Maiden st.

3 YEARS' LEASE OF STORE AND HOUSE 147 SIXTH avenue, near Eleventh street; first class location; rent $1,600. Apply to JOHN G. LYNN, 467 Sixth avenue.

25X60 STORE TO LET—NORTHWEST CORNER OF Sixty-second street and Third avenue; first class business location. F. CRAWFORD,
966 Third avenue, near Fifty-eighth street.

33 UNION SQUARE.—THIS HIGHLY DESIRABLE brown stone House is now being put in complete order, and will be rented cheap; from its location, &c., it possesses many advantages which recommend it for business purposes, a club or boarding house. Apply to Mr. LYON, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and Nineteenth street.

82 AND 84 NASSAU STREET.—FIRST CLASS OFfices, first floor, suitable for banking, insurance brokers or law offices; rent low. Inquire of J. MATHEWS, room 27, third floor.

1,237 BROADWAY—STORE AND DWELLING.—A lease of three years; moderate rent to a responsible party; contains gas, hot and cold water apparatus and bathroom. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren street, or of GEO. PARSONS & CO., 12 Park place.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING A FINE, LARGE, NEW four story House, near Fifth avenue and Central Park will rent it, furnished, to a private family who will board owner's family and agree not to take other boarders. Address HUDSON, box 2,322 Post office.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN PERfect order, on Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue, to a small private family; part of the rent will be taken out in Board. Address MERSEREAU, 76 Water street, up stairs.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE AT 45 Lexington avenue to let, furnished or unfurnished. A desirable tenant will find a great bargain by calling at once.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT WEST MORrisania; house first class; 15 rooms, gas and water throughout; 25 minutes from Twenty-sixth street depot; will let for $1,500. Address L., box 109 Herald office.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, on Brooklyn Heights; contains 10 rooms, with modern improvements; rent $100 a month. No. 1 Gordon street, five minutes' walk from Wall street ferry.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP HOUSE to let,
completely furnished, except linen,
244 West Forty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avs.;
fourteen rooms.
House in perfect order;
size 20x80x100.
To a responsible party will be rented
for $2,000 per year.
Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, 67 East Tenth street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, ON MURRAY HILL—ELEGANTly furnished, complete private Dwelling to let, with possession, to approved party.
V. B. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FULLY OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE, slightly situated, wanted until fall or for the year; would not object to boarding owner's family. Address G., box 146 Herald office.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, IN East Tenth street, near Broadway, will be rented low to a good tenant.
H. G. LOCKE,
141 Eighth street (Steck's Building).

A.—CITY AND COUNTRY FURNISHED HOUSES TO let in great variety. For full particulars and permits apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A FURNISHED HOUSE—OF 12 ROOMS, TO LET, FOR the summer months, with stable, bathhouse and other conveniences; rent moderate and possession immediately. For particulars apply at SPRUTHERS & CO.'S, 56 Court street, Brooklyn.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished Houses, in genteel localities, for private or boarding occupancy. Revised printed list ready. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House, near Fifth avenue, filled with boarders; monthly receipts over $700; will rent to a responsible tenant for $275 per month. A rare chance.
OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO RENT—FURnished and unfurnished, at reduced rents.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

BROOKLYN.—HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED, TO A private family only; rent will be taken in board by owner if agreeable. Apply at 317 Gold street, near Fulton avenue.

CHEAP RENTS.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES, furnished and unfurnished, to rent at greatly reduced figures; one four story brown stone only $1,650.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—WITH THE FURNITURE, THE DWELLING House 139 East Seventeenth street, at a reduced price. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a beautiful Residence, high and healthy, 14 rooms, three acres in lawn, fruit, garden, &c.; coach house and stable; 18 minutes' drive from Fort Washington depot; one hour through Central Park to Madison square, or 10 minutes' walk to steamboat; rent low.
EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

TO LET—AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE, FURnished or unfurnished, the splendid, large, handsomely and fully furnished House 105 Clinton place, fronting McDougal street. Inquire of F. H. PAGE, 16 Cortlandt street.

TO LET—POSSESSION MAY 1, FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, with all modern improvements, in central location, facing Washington square; completely or partially furnished, as parties desire. Inquire at 346 or 703 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, 19 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH street, near Fifth avenue; four story, brown stone, well furnished and in good order; rent moderate to a private family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SWISS COTTAGE; 11 rooms; all modern improvements; abundant shade, fruit and berries; ice house filled; steam and horse cars day and night; rent very moderate.
GEORGE SKIDMORE, 78 Cedar street.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE NEW FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, No. 126 East Forty-fourth street, handsomely furnished throughout; billiard table and all complete; rent $3,000 per annum. For further particulars apply at 45 Third street.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE HOUSE NO. 16 WASHington square, third door west of Fifth avenue. These premises are very commodious, handsomely furnished, and will be let on reasonable terms to a private family. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich st., near Robinson.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished brown stone high stoop House, on Park avenue, in fine condition, to a party who would take good care of it; would be rented at a moderate rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LEASE OR LET—THE THREE STORY HOUSE, with frame house in the rear of it, 163 Green street, with or without Furniture. Apply on the premises, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, very desirably located on Murray Hill, near Sixth avenue, furnished or unfurnished; now occupied as a first class boarding house. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Fifteenth street, near Irving place; neighborhood pleasant; house has all modern improvements; possession May 1. Rent $2,500. Address HOUSE, Herald office.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS—A FULLY furnished, new, four story, 25 foot House, in Thirty-fifth street, a few doors from Fifth avenue; furniture new and handsome. Will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Address box 3,127 Post office.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE, $100 PER MONTH, four story brown stone House, 112 Second place, Brooklyn; all improvements and conveniences. Address box 426 New York Post office.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, A FINE PLACE 1½ miles north from depot at Sing Sing, 18 rooms; water throughout; carriage house large; plenty choice fruit; near the river; every way a fine place. Address the owner, J. W. OGDEN, 152 West Tenth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

THE COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 69 West Forty-fifth street; three story high stoop Dorchester stone front; basement has been arranged for a physician's office. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

$90 PER MONTH.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, a two story high stoop modern House, 9 rooms.
SAMUEL D. MACK, 1,327 Third avenue, near 75th st.

$125 PER MONTH ONLY—FOR MOST DESIRABLE House, richly and thoroughly furnished; Chickering Piano; stable; good location, 30 minutes from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. Room No. 9, 194 Broadway.

$40,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE TO BE SOLD at auction, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE. A rare opportunity for dealers and housekeepers. See Auction column.

Unfurnished.

AT 111 BROADWAY, UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let.—Call for list, send for permits, examine property, compare rates, submit offers. Enclose stamp for circular.
STANLEY DAY.

A GOOD TENANT CAN HAVE A CHEAP RENT.—The three story high stoop brown stone House, put in the best of order, 339 West Forty-eighth street. Permit apply at 323 West Fifteth street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE—West Nineteenth street; has all the conveniences, and in good order. Rent $1,200.
SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

A SPLENDID COTTAGE TO LET—WASH TUBS, basins and gas, 454 East 114th street; also Cottage ten rooms, 113 East 116th street, rent $40; also a large Third Floor of stone house, all improvements, nothing finer, 225 East 116th street. Call on EDDY, owner.

A.—TO LET, THE FOLLOWING THREE STORY AND attic high stoop brick front Houses, viz:—No. 403 West Ninth street, No. 410 West Twentieth street and No. 348 West Twenty-first street. The above houses contain from 14 to 18 rooms each and are replete with every convenience that can be desired. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 172 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, CONtaining all modern improvements; in good order; to let cheap. Apply on the premises, 346 East Fifteenth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE; good neighborhood; all of the modern improvements. Inquire at 338 East Forty-first street. Rent $1,000.

A.—A.—TO LET, A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House in Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, in perfect order. For permits inquire of Mr. BERRIAN, 1,359 Broadway, near Forty-eighth street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 25x85x100, with carpets, mirrors, &c., No. 55 St. Mark's place; rent $85,500.
J. CANTRELL, 251 Fourth avenue.

A.—$2,000 A YEAR, DESIRABLE FOUR STORY EXtra roomy modern well frescoed Dwelling, 20x82, lot 100, Forty-second street, near Broadway; immediate possession; bargain. V. B. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT TWO STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE in good order, with all improvements, in Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, to let; location first class; possession April 21. PRICE BROTHERS, 650 Eighth avenue.

A LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO rent cheap, in Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 17 rooms, complete order, for sale on easy terms. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 20 Cedar street.

A FINE NEW THREE STORY HOUSE TO LET.—ALL improvements. $360. Address OWNER, box 121 Herald office.

A VERY DESIRABLE, LARGE (25 FEET WIDE) three story high stoop House to rent; in fine order, with Carpets, Mirrors, Lambrekins, Shades, &c., for as cheap a reasonable price; house is one block from Broadway, just below Twenty-third street; other good Furniture will be sold at a fair price, as the present occupant declines housekeeping; rent, $2,400. The carpets are the best of English Brussels. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO RENT—AT great reduction of rents, in good neighborhoods. Call and examine my new list. JOHN FETTRETCH,
454 Third avenue, near Thirty-first street.

A DWELLING TO LET—319 EAST FORTY-FIRST street; stone front; all improvements; three stories; high basement; possession; rent $1,200. Owner on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A.—OVER 100 DESIRABLE HOUSES, VARIOUSLY located, at rents from $200 to $4,000. Printed lists furnished upon application.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House to rent, on West Twenty-eighth street; all modern conveniences, frescoed, &c. Rent, with mirrors, gas fixtures, shades, $2,000 to a good tenant.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House on West Fourteenth street, or two together, same size; lease for three or five years, at a reasonable rate.
OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth st.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let, in all locations. Apply at once to
S. R. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BY STANLEY DAY, 111 BROADWAY (TRINITY Building), basement offices A and B.—To let, unfurnished, 245 West Thirty-fourth, 115 West Forty-third, No. 9 Abingdon square, 155 Prince.

NICE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 353 EAST THIRTYthird street, three story and basement; rent $460. Call on owner, 544 West Forty-second street.

NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE—IN A pleasant location, to rent, low to a desirable tenant. Apply at 419 East Fifteth street, or 57 Cedar street, room No. 8.

DESIRABLE REDUCED.—TO LET, THE FIRST CLASS FOUR story brown stone House 20 East Forty-ninth street; all modern improvements, with private stable. Apply to J. E. McCAFFREY, 642 Lexington avenue.

TO LET—RENT $650, TWO THREE STORY BRICK basement Houses, 438 and 442 East Seventy-ninth street; all improvements; heaters, &c. Inquire of WM. BALFO..R, 1,345 Third avenue; or of J. GILSEY, on premises, from 10 to 2 o'clock; or at 652 Broadway, in cigar store.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 62 Seventh avenue; all improvements and in good order; rent $1,800 and water rent; also English basement House, 109 East Twenty-eighth street. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, 1,296 Broadway.

TO LET—ON PARK AVENUE, EAST SIDE OF THIRTYninth street, two first class new Houses Nos. 83 and 85. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House No. 221 East Fifty-third street, near Third avenue, with three story brick stable adjoining; house has 11 rooms, all modern conveniences and in good order; stable is 25x50, contains 12 stalls and plenty of carriage room; rent for both $2,100 per year, or will let separately.
HALLENBECK & JONES, Bull's Head Bank Building.

TO LET—AT CYPRESS HILLS, NEAR TWO RAILroads, neat Cottage, stable, half acre, fruit, &c.; nice place; only $200 per annum. EXECUTOR, 45 White street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE 152 West Twenty-sixth street. For permits apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, 221 Canal street.

TO LET—THREE STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELlar frame House, 109th street, between Second and Third avenues; good order; all improvements; rent $650. Apply on premises from 2 to 5.

TO LET—EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR CENTRAL Park, two new Cottages, six rooms, $350 and $325 per year; also frame House in Eighty-ninth street, 8 rooms, in good order; rent per year $250. J. F. TUOMEY, 1,321 Third av.

TO LET, IN WEST 14TH STREET; FOUR STORY House; four years' lease and furniture for sale; fine location for boarding house. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

TO LET—HOUSE 100 WEST TWENTIETH STREET; contains 17 rooms and all modern conveniences. Apply to MACY & CO., 319 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BASEMENT AND ATTIC brick Dwelling House, containing ten rooms; all modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., at 224 East Twenty-first street. Rent $1,100. Apply for permits at 307 East Eighteenth street.

TO LET—HOUSE 103 AMITY STREET; HAS ALL THE modern improvements. Inquire at 191 Prince street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front dwelling Houses Nos. 347 and 353 West Fifteth street. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, 224 West Fifteth street; or room 11, 115 and 117 Nassau street.

TO LET—THE THIRTEENTH HOUSE WEST OF Boulevard place (Tenth avenue), on north side of Sixty-ninth street, being of brick, two stories and high basement, with good cellar; hot and cold water and gas throughout; in good order and newly painted. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, 192 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY NICE THREE STORY AND BASEment high stoop House in Second avenue, near Thirty-sixth street; all improvements; rent $1,100. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

TO LET—THE FINE FOUR STORY DWELLING 248 West Twenty-fifth street; it has all the modern improvements. Apply at 1,250 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House on East Forty-eighth street, with all modern improvements; rent $1,500. Apply at 219 Bowery, hardware store. GEORGE THEISS.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A three story House, who would have no objections to boarding man and wife for the rent. 63 Hoyt street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 3 East Houston street, one door from Broadway; rent $500. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HOUSE AND STORE 283 Front, near Roosevelt street; rent $1,100. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House on Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at a low rent to a responsible tenant, either unfurnished or furnished. Address IMMEDIATE, Herald office.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 148 WEST ELEVENTH street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Apply at the office, 346 Greenwich street, up stairs.

TO LET—TWO THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick Houses; all modern improvements, large garden, stable and carriage house; Eighty-sixth street, near avenue A. Rent $1,000 each. Inquire at 207 East Twenty-first street, basement, or 95 and 98 Fulton street, corner William.

TO LET—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE 510 SEVenth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; perfect order; all modern improvements. Apply at 205 Front street.

TO LET—A DOUBLE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR TWO small families; will be put in good order; has all improvements; nine rooms each. Apply to Mrs. OGDEN, 152 West Tenth street.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE STORY HOUSE ON Twenty-fourth street, near Madison and Fourth avenues, suitable for a small family; house in first rate order and location unexceptionable; also one on Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue, about $1,300.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE HOUSE WITH TWO LARGE SHOW windows (suitable for any business), in 95 Mercer street, near Spring street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, THE VERY desirable four story House 89 Clinton place (Eighth street), near Fifth avenue. Apply to GEORGE J. BYRD, 12 Warren street.

TO LET—LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House; greater portion of rent taken in board if desired, or will rent a part. Apply on premises, 515 West Fourteenth street, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—$500—BERGEN STREET, FIRST HOUSE west of Gasson avenue, two story, basement and cellar House; all modern improvements, good order, within three blocks of Prospect Park and near three lines of cars, 30 minutes Fulton ferry.
J. E. CORNELL, Court and Joralemon streets.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NICE TWO STORY AND A half brick House, 105 Allen street, 11 rooms; all in complete order. Apply to JAMES CARR, 167 Bowery.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AT A LOW RENT, ONE of those beautiful free stone front Houses on lower side of Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue; possession May 1. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—IN EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET, CONVEnient to Eighth avenue cars, a two story and basement Cottage, containing nine rooms, near church and public school; rent $30 per month. Apply at 215 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO RENT—ON WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, a first class House, with pier glasses; stable attached; recently put in complete order; rent low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No 7 Pine street, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement, West 22d street, $1,600; 29th street, three story high stoop, $2,500; 38th street, near 6th avenue, large four story, $8,000; 156 West 45th street, four story brown stone, $3,200; 52 West 46th street, $3,250; 17 West 48th street, four story, 25x60:100, $4,000; East 45d street, between Lexington and 3d avenues, new and beautiful three story, $1,600; East 45th street, four story, very desirable, $2,000.
HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

TO RENT—41 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR Broadway, a neat, unfurnished House, with all improvements, nine or ten rooms. Inquire for particulars at 255 Sixth avenue, from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK HOUSE on Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent $1,350 per year. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

TWO COTTAGES TO LET CHEAP—ON 109TH STREET, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; in good location; on high ground; gas, heaters and bath; 14 and 10 rooms. Inquire on the premises at all times.

THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSES—TWENTYsecond and Thirteenth streets, near Broadway, $1,800; large four story, Clinton place, $2,500; small modern House, $35; many others, largely reduced. Permits issued from 1 to 6 daily. FROEHLICH & CO., 330 Bowery.

THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE IN FORTYeighth street; rent $1,700. D. THOMPSON,
1,429 Broadway, near Forty-second street.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASEMENT 60 Bergen street, South Brooklyn, to let; 14 rooms; 15 minutes' walk from South ferry and two from horse cars to other ferries.
M. D. BENJAMIN,

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Arcade Railway Blackmail Bill in the Senate.

All the New York Senators but Genet Denounce It as a Swindle.

The Country Members Vote Solid in Its Favor and Order It to a Third Reading.

The New York Tax Levy Presented in the Assembly.

Report of the Committee on the Ward's Island Riot.

Election of a Regent of the University.

ALBANY, April 14, 1870.

Among the bills passed to-day was that creating the 125th Street Railroad. This had been passed before, but a motion was made that the vote by which it passed should be reconsidered, and this latter motion was laid on the table. To-day it was called up by Mr. Bamler, of Erie, and the motion to reconsider being voted down by eighty-one to twelve, the passage was confirmed. It was amusing to see the

IRREPRESSIBLE IRVING

and the plethoric Fields "going for" the members who would vote "aye," especially if they evinced any misunderstanding of the result of their vote. Baldwin, from the Southside Railroad, voted "aye," and then dropped down "on his hunkers" in the passageway, near Frear's desk. Irving went for him, gave him a buzz and reminded him, no doubt, of the fact that the road which he represents had been granted the free use of the tunnel in Atlantic street, Brooklyn, and a large amount of other good things, and he should not "go back" on this measure. Baldwin changed his vote and so did several others and the bill passed, as above stated.

Beyond this the only matter in the House to-day of interest to the people of New York was the

ELECTION OF REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

At the democratic caucus held this morning Oswald Ottendorfer was named as the candidate for the democracy. Erastus Brooks was mentioned, and also Mr. H. E. Warren, of Rochester. The vote stood:—Ottendorfer, 51; Brooks, 16; Warren, 2; and on motion Mr. Ottendorfer was named by acclamation as the choice of the democrats. At noon the vote was taken in the House and in the Senate, the democrats all voting for Ottendorfer and the republicans for Dr. Francis Lieber. Each member, as his name was called, rose in his place and named the person for whom he voted. It was amusing to hear the

TWISTS ON THE NAME

of the gentleman from the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*—Whoppindoffer, Oats-in-hopper, Ottatotta and "sich like"—were given by gents from the interior. Shortly after noon, the respective committees having been appointed and having duly reported between the houses, the Senators entered the Assembly Chamber, marching in pairs, and took their places on chairs placed for them before the Clerk's desk. The journal of each House was read and the result announced by the Lieutenant Governor from the Senate—15 for Ottendorfer, 14 for Lieber; and by Speaker Batchman from the Assembly—66 for Ottendorfer, 53 for Lieber, 1 for Horace Greeley. Mr. Ottendorfer was declared duly elected and the joint session dissolved.

IN THE SENATE

the business was mainly local in its character, but to judge by the number of Brooklyn gents who were crowding the cloak room and library, and worrying the life out of Pierce and Murphy, there must be something very heavy on the minds of the leaders in the City of Churches. The Brooklyn Water Board matter was tabled to-day, some slight amendments were made to the bill creating the Fire Department, some few other matters of minor interest were disposed of. These do not seem to satisfy the Brooklyn boys, and the juvenile Stranahan and a few others are still here haunting the representatives.

THE BOTHERSOME BROADWAY BURROW

known by the name and title of the Arcade Railway, was up in Committee of the Whole, and judging from the tenor of the talk it will not receive the Senatorial sanction this session. Tall Thomas opened fire on it and styled it an experimental canal under Broadway. He berated the idea that leading capitalists were in favor of it and said that there were few names among those given as incorporators with which people were acquainted, of Mr. Smith, the prime mover and "chinner"-in-chief,

Mr. Creamer said:—Mr. Smith we all know, and I hope he will get some kind of a bill passed this session, so that he may never be obliged to come here again.

The Arcadian representative of the Smith family remained just outside the door, winking to La Bau, Mr. Vanderbilt's son-in-law, who is one of this year's incorporators. Mr. Creamer scouted the idea of agreeing with the reports of the engineers who had been paid to make reports on the subject as represented to them. At this the McAlpine—who has been deeply interested in the movement as an engineer and who sat behind Mr. Creamer's place—inveigled at his venerable Dundrearies and wriggled his mouth as if to imply that he could swallow the honorable Thomas, without cream—boots and all. Mr. Creamer stated that he had been informed by parties who should know that this "experimental canal" would cost fully

SIX MILLION DOLLARS A MILE,

and he was sure no capitalist would risk his means on such an untried and costly arrangement. He spoke at some length on the measure, and was followed by Senator Norton, who also spoke in opposition to the bill, and offered an amendment to have the franchise disposed of by auction to the highest bidder. He declared that the people named as corporators were

A LOT OF FRAUDS AND SWINDLERS,

and he felt satisfied that at least half a million could be obtained by the city for the franchise, and that even then a million would be paid by the property owners on Broadway to induce the buyers not to commence the work or put a spade into the ground.

Senator Bradley spoke also in the same strain, and characterized the persons having charge of the matter as a lot of paupers, who, instead of representing fifteen millions of property along the route, did not represent fifteen cents. He offered an amendment to the effect that the commissioners named in the bill should give at least six months' notice of their intention to commence operations, and should in the notice designate what part of the street they intended to open. He offered another amendment providing that the company should pay all expenses incurred in the removing and relaying of pipes and sewers.

Senator Tweed opened on the bill in heavy style, and denounced it as the

MOST OUTRAGEOUS INFRINGEMENT

on the rights of property owners on Broadway that had ever been attempted, and said that he had not heard of a property owner on Broadway that was in favor of it.

Senator Genet stood alone again, and was the only one who spoke in favor of the bill; but he confined himself merely to explaining the various causes and expressing a hope that the bill would pass as it was. When the vote was taken on the various amendments the country members and Genet voted them down one after another. The Thunderbolt said that he was astonished to find the Senators all going for this bill in opposition to the four Senators from New York, who represented the property to be affected by it. He did not understand what interest they could have in it. He did not wish to impugn their motives, but he knew that

SCRIP AND STOCK OF THE COMPANY

had been offered to members of the Lower House to secure its passage there, and he trusted there had been no such means employed in the Senate to induce gentlemen to oppose so steadfastly the wishes of the majority of the New York property owners as expressed by their chosen representatives.

During this debate there prevailed an ominous silence, but the admonitions of the Metropolitan quartet had no effect, as the bill was ordered to a third reading.

GENET ON TWEED—ENTENTE CORDIALE.

In the discussion of the bill the following passage occurred:—

Mr. CREAMER—I would ask the Senator from the Eighth (Genet) if he has any knowledge as to who are the commissioners to be appointed under this bill if it should pass.

Mr. GENET—In reply to the Senator I would say that I have great confidence in the head of the government of the city of New York, and in the head of the Board of Public Works, and in the head of the State government and I have no doubt that they will appoint the best men.

Mr. CREAMER—The Senator from the Eighth did not express so much confidence in the Mayor of New York the other day as he does now.

Mr. M. NORTON—Nor in the President of the Board of Public Works either.

Mr. GENET—Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that never, either in this Senate or elsewhere, have I said a word indicating a want of confidence in the gentleman who is now President of the Board of Public Works of New York city. I have always had the utmost confidence in him. I have always felt pride in him as a man and a gentleman, and I believe him to be fully as competent to discharge the duties of that important position as any gentleman in the city of New York or as any gentleman in this State. I wish to have that distinctly understood here and elsewhere.

This endorsement of Tweed by the gallant Harry was received to with some astonishment and no little pleasure. Probably there was not a Senator on the floor who did not accord with Genet's estimate of the heavy democratic chief.

Although the bill seems to be in a favorable position just now, no one knows what a night may bring forth. The impression is that it will get its quietus in the morning.

A LIVELY PASSAGE OF WORDS

took place to-night in the Assembly when Alexander Frear presented the New York tax levy and reported that it should be made a special order for to-morrow noon. Littlejohn and Alvord, on behalf of

THE VIRTUE, INTEGRITY AND VIRGIN PURITY

of the republican party, objected to taking action on the bill until it was printed and put on members' files. They remembered, with shame, that the papers had a good deal of abuse about the way the tax levy was passed last year. Frear smoothed their ruffled tempers by withdrawing his motion and stating that the bill would be printed in the morning at nine o'clock, and he would move at the opening of the session that it should be made a special order for some time to-morrow.

PROVISIONS AND AMOUNT OF THE TAX LEVY.

The tax levy contains a good many sections which, in a measure, regulate and perfect the provisions of the new Charter and Election laws. One section, for instance, repeals, virtually, the clause giving the settlement of claims to the Comptroller. It contains many restrictions with regard to expenditures of the public money; it settles the point that all the members of the Park Commission must serve without salary, and it gives the control of all the parks, except the City Hall Park, to that Commission. The aggregate amount of the levy will not be less than last year, but there is no increase.

THE WARD'S ISLAND RIOT.

Mr. Kiernan, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, made a report with reference to the Ward's Island riot. The committee, after referring to the authority conferred on them by resolution of the House, report that the testimony taken convinces the committee that the disturbance had its origin in the discontent of the emigrants with the quality and quantity of food furnished them and the rules which compelled them to do outdoor work in inclement weather and insufficiently clad. Complaints were made also of the want of facilities for cleanliness, only two washbasins and towels—the latter changed but once a week—being furnished for the use of from 500 to 800 persons. The absence of spoons, knives and forks on the dining table is a disgrace!! fact which the committee ascertained by personal observation as well as by the testimony of the Superintendent of the island, and that of all the inmates examined on oath. The riot directly arose from an attempt of three emigrants named Mitton, Meadows and Merrick to present to the Superintendent a written statement of their grievances. For this they were arrested, with the intention of removing them from the island—a privilege accorded to the Superintendent by the by-laws of the Commission in cases of disorderly persons. Of this penalty, however, the inmates were left in ignorance by the neglect to post the rules around the walls of the institution. About three hundred of the inmates of the barracks, determined that their leaders should not be removed, crowded around the office of the Superintendent, and, with hostile demonstrations, demanded their release. It does not appear that any violence was committed on either side, nor were any weapons used, although the Superintendent, Leonard R. Wells, was seen to have a pistol in his hands, which he did not point at any one in the crowd or make any motion to use. The officers of the island were armed with policemen's clubs. The emigrants armed themselves with sticks and pieces of iron hastily picked up. The arrival of a police force brought the riot to an end, and 162 of the rioters were removed from the island. The whole affair lasted about ten minutes. No blows were struck except by two policemen, and these inflicted no serious injuries. With regard to the causes of the discontent referred to above, the committee call attention to the evidence of the steward, Cornelius Sexton, and Arthur Mangers, an inmate of the island. The former gives it as his opinion that the majority of the inmates could eat more than they get, and the latter that the towels smelled so that they could not pass by them. From this investigation the committee are led to the conclusion that the general management of the institution on Ward's Island does not tend to carry out the purposes for which they were designed, and the defects may be summed up as follows:—

First, in the food supplied and the manner of serving it; second, in the means furnished the inmates for cleaning and washing themselves; third, in the wretched accommodations of the building known as the barracks, the place of shelter for hundreds of male inmates while not employed in out-door labor; fourth, in the want of discipline and proper police regulations to keep order and insure some degree of comfort to the emigrants; fifth, the absence of any provisions for reading other than a small reading room, which appears to be kept closed, or any other indoor occupation to keep the minds of the inmates wholesomely employed, so as to avert the countless mischiefs which arise from listless idleness, and of which the late riot was one. The long experience of the present Superintendent in prison management doubtless misled him in his present position. Ward's Island is neither a penitentiary nor a workhouse. It is not even a charitable institution. It is supported by the emigrants themselves, those who take advantage of its shelter, and many thousands of others who never apply to it for aid, but who contribute equally to its support by the payment of head money at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents *per capita*. Yet the refuge compares unfavorably with the most of our charitable institutions, whose shelter and support are wholly eleemosynary. The committee draw attention to the want of everything to elevate the social and intellectual condition of the emigrants. They found that the system at Ward's Island, notwithstanding its admirable hospital arrangements, was calculated more to brutalize than to elevate the emigrants.

In connection with the report the committee presented a bill abolishing the Commission of Emigration and transferring all its powers and duties to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The bill, after being read twice, was ordered to be printed with the report.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ERIE FIGHT

was resumed yesterday before the committees of both houses. Burt, the English agent, was present, and called attention to the petition presented by preferred stockholders residing in New York, and explained that he was unable to obtain any list of the shareholders, and that those who had signed were found out by inquiries in Wall street; that every one who had been found readily signed the petition, showing that the American stockholders were as desirous as the English that the repeal bill should be passed.

It is understood that the committees will decide on the bill on Friday next. But if no action at all should be taken no one need be surprised.

BURT'S BRITISH BLOOD

is up about the statements made in the papers that he abstracted some important papers from the table of the committee.

AS A FOREIGNER AND A STRANGER,

entitled to hospitality and fair play, he does not like the freedom taken with his name in the newspapers, and wants to set himself right on both sides of the Atlantic. As there can be no objection to this—Jonathan being as well disposed towards fair play as John Bull—I give Mr. Burt's statement of the case. He says that the charge of abstracting papers was a joke on the part of the gentleman representing a portion of the English stockholders. That the paper which he put in his pocket was a voluminous written speech of that gentleman which the chairman gave to Burt to pore over during the night in the seclusion of his study, in order that he might come next day primed and loaded to attack its weak points, demolish its outposts, capture its batteries and take its citadel by storm. The author of the speech, however, objected to giving the enemy so great an advantage, and the document was accordingly delivered up. So saith Burt as to this chapter in the Anglo-American Erie controversy.

The bill introduced by Senator Pierce in relation to

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

doing business in this State, a summary of which was published in the HERALD when it was introduced, was to-day reported from the Committee on Insurance without amendment and afterwards recommitted to the committee with power to report complete. Senator Pierce intends to push this matter through and compel the "blasted furriners" who do business here in the insurance line to be governed and taxed just the same as home companies.

POOR BURT

is still prowling about the Capitol and Congress Hall, but seems to meet with little favor. It may be regarded as a fact that the measures in which he is so deeply interested will not be brought up this session, and that he will have his "labor for his pains." The Erie Directory bill is generally regarded as dead, as the opponents of the bill say they will certainly kill it if it should ever come out of the committee.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 14, 1870.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend the Brooklyn City Court bill by fixing the salaries of judges at $5,000 a year. Carried, and the bill passed.

Relative to the Erie county Coroners.

Relative to the Brooklyn Fire Department.

RAILWAY BILLS.

Mr. GENET moved to make the Arcade Railway bill a special order immediately after the third reading of bills. Carried, 21 to 4.

Mr. TWEED moved to make the Pneumatic Tube bill a special order for the same time. Carried.

REPORTS.

Mr. MURPHY reported adversely on the bill relative to public schools in Brooklyn. Agreed to, and the bill was rejected.

By Mr. TWEED—To open Van Cott avenue, Brooklyn; to amend the charter of Elmira; also to improve Union avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To amend the Oswego charter.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—Enabling the Canal Commissioners to remove obstructions in the canal.

By Mr. LOUD—Appropriating money for tunnelling Pine Hill.

By Mr. C. E. NORTON—For the enlargement of Champlain Canal.

By Mr. SCOTT—To facilitate the construction of the Cataraugus Railway.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To incorporate the Citizens' Savings Bank of Poughkeepsie; amending the charter of the Abingdon Square Savings Bank; also the Lockport Savings Bank bill.

ELECTION OF REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate proceeded to vote for a candidate for Regent of the University.

Four democratic Senators being absent the first call resulted in no choice:—

For Oswald Ottendorfer..... 14
For Francis Lieber..... 14

After much amusement, created by the efforts to hunt up absentees, the second call resulted in a vote of sixteen for Ottendorfer and fourteen for Lieber.

The Senate then proceeded to the Assembly to compare nominations.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. M. NORTON introduced a bill increasing the number of notaries public, giving two hundred and fifty more in New York and ten in each Assembly district of the State. Read a third time and passed.

THE MAP OF NEW YORK.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill altering the map of New York.

ARCADE RAILWAY BILL.

The Senate went into committee on the Arcade bill.

Mr. CREAMER opposed the bill at great length and moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. GENET opposed the motion and it was lost.

Sundry amendments were proposed by Messrs. MURPHY, TWEED and BRADLEY, all of whom opposed the bill, but they were lost.

Progress was finally reported.

Mr. CREAMER moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Lost.

The following is the vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Creamer, M. Norton and Tweed—3.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bowen, Bradley, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Kennedy, Lewis, Miner, Morgan, C. E. Norton, Scott, Winslow, Wood and Woodin—19.

Mr. M. NORTON moved to recommit with instructions to amend, by the insertion of an amendment to put up the franchise at auction. Lost, 5 to 13.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, 18 to 8, and at five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 14, 1870.

BILLS PASSED AND BILLS LOST.

Amending the Building Construction act, by expunging what relates to laying out building lots or village plots.

Mr. BAMLER moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for a railroad in 125th street was passed, but hoped the motion would not prevail. The motion was taken up and lost by 81 to 12.

Amending the general manufacturing law by inserting the words "mercantile and commercial."

Repealing the act for opening Platt street, Brooklyn.

Making the size of barrels for packing fruit and vegetables the same as flour barrels.

Authorizing the assessors of Buffalo to assess $48,000 to pay for city expenses.

To erect a police court house in the Third district of New York city.

Providing for a supply of water to the Hamburg Canal; altering the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn by closing an alley between Water and Main streets; incorporating the New York Advertising Company; authorizing the trustees of Flushing to sell town lots in Whitestone; to facilitate the proceedings of town boards of health with regard to fines; amending the act providing for the opening of Park avenue, Brooklyn.

Providing for a third paper in each county to publish the session laws. Passed.

The Senate bill to provide for an additional number of notaries public for New York and throughout the State was on motion of Mr. CAMPBELL read and passed.

Mr. MOSELY reported complete the bill to establish a police force for Brooklyn, and at his request it was read and passed.

The conference committee on the Buffalo Charter bill reported, and the report was agreed to, which passes the bill.

The vote rejecting the bill fixing the fees of county treasurers was reconsidered and the bill was passed.

AN "OUTRAGEOUS" BILL.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD the bill just passed to amend the General Assembly law was recalled, under motion to reconsider, and laid on the table. He was under the impression it was an outrageous bill.

ELECTION OF REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

At twelve o'clock the House proceeded to nominate a candidate for Regent of the University, in place of Gulian C. Verplanck, deceased.

Oswald Ottendorfer was named by sixty-six members.

Francis Lieber was named by fifty-three members.

Horace Greeley was named by Mr. Tefft.

Mr. Ottendorfer was declared duly nominated, and a committee was appointed to inform the Senate of the fact.

The Senate then entered the chamber, and on comparison of nominations it was found both houses had chosen Oswald Ottendorfer, and he was declared elected.

Evening Session.

The Assembly met at half-past seven o'clock.

THE NEW YORK TAX LEVY.

Mr. FREAR reported the New York tax levy, and moved that it be made the special order for to-morrow morning at twelve o'clock.

Mr. ALVORD cautioned the members against putting this bill ahead of others if they wanted their bills attended to before adjournment.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN called attention to the charges made against the last House, connected with the passage of the New York tax levy. For one he felt it his duty to protect his reputation. He therefore appealed to the New York delegation to let this bill be printed and put on the files before making it a special order.

Mr. FREAR withdrew his motion, stating that he would renew it when the bill was printed.

Mr. FREAR reported the bill making provision for the government of the city of New York.

THE LATE RIOT ON WARD'S ISLAND.

Mr. KIERNAN, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, directed to investigate the late riot on Ward's Island, submitted a report accompanied by a bill. The committee say that they found the inmates insufficiently fed and clad, and forced to work in the cold, which gave rise to the discontent and riot. The committee conclude by saying:—"The general management on Ward's Island is not such as to carry out the provisions of the law and secure discipline." The bill provides that all the powers and duties conferred upon the Commissioners of Education shall be transferred to the Commissioners of Public Charities.

Mr. HUTSTED dissented from the report.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act for laying out streets and roads in the towns of Kings county; incorporating the National Mutual Benefit Association of Buffalo; regulating the sale of leaf tobacco.

BROOKLYN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Mr. PATRICK reported the Brooklyn Underground Railroad bill complete.

A PROPOSED CRYSTAL PALACE.

A Mammoth Concern on Nine Acres to be Erected—New Building for an International Exhibition—Seven Millions Subscribed Already.

A project is on foot to obtain a charter for what promises to be a scheme of more than ordinary magnitude, and several of our wealthiest men are movers in the enterprise. A capital of $7,000,000 has been raised for the purpose of constructing a spacious series of buildings in a central part of the city, either on Tompkins or Washington square, and the projectors are earnest in the object to have the city possess one of the finest buildings for the approaching international exhibition ever erected in this metropolis. It is to contain one the largest and most commodious picture galleries in the world, and

ITS CONSTRUCTION

will conform, for this purpose, somewhat to that of the Louvre in Paris. The projectors, among whom is Mr. A. T. Stewart, have not yet gone into the minutiæ of detail in plans; but from ideas advanced at a recent meeting of those interested it is understood that the building will run around four sides of a square, leaving the interior for an ornamental garden of about four acres, to be laid out with fountains, statuary, arbors, &c. The buildings, to be constructed of iron, with Mansard roof, are to be designed after the Louvre, and, in order to admit as much light as possible, a great deal of glass will be used, especially in the picture galleries, to which branch of the fine arts much space will be devoted. Should much objection be made to giving up one of the squares of the city, as parks may properly be called, the palace will be erected on Long Island, or perhaps Staten Island, where some magnificent sites may be obtained. Such an institution is wanted, as there are few lions in this opulent city for the expectant visitor to see. After visiting the Central Park and two or three theatres and hotels, New York, in the phraseology of tourists, may be said to be done; for the balance of brick and mortar is just the same as every metropolis presents. The object of the institution will be to educate the masses up to a higher standard, and as the picture galleries of Europe have done much to imbue an esthetical spirit in the lower orders and make them more tasteful and refined by familiarity with lines of beauty, artistic contrast or blending of colors, graceful attitudes and picturesque landscapes, there may yet be some chance of partially refining the rowdy element in our midst. The galleries of manufactures, arts and sciences, which will occupy the ground floors and the third and fourth stories, are to contain every product of the loom and workshop. These will serve to give our artizans and inventors, of whom we have such a luxuriant crop in this, the great empire of action, those facilities for instruction now denied. In fact, this Industrial Exhibition Building will be a composite affair, partaking of the Louvre, Kensington Museum and Sydenham Crystal Palace.

THE ROUGHS IN CONNECTICUT.

First Night of the Charles Island Gang in Jail—Those Liberated—The Law and Penalties of Prize Fighting—Prison Treatment—"Guess They Nearly Starved"—Interview with Sheriff Hotchkiss, of New Haven County.

NEW HAVEN, April 14, 1870.

The Elm City has in a measure gotten over the excitement incident to the arrest and incarceration of the Charles Island fighting gang, and while many of the victims of the raid are lying in jail, without change of clothing and but little to eat, our citizens congratulate each other over the success that attended their efforts to preserve the peace and dignity of the State. If any class of men ever evinced hatred toward another, and wished for their utter annihilation, it is those here and in Milford representing the authority to adjudge and punish crime. "No mercy to the scoundrels" is their frequent vehement ejaculation, and those who are now under lock and key, huddled together like sheep, and treated in a manner scarcely human, should they not get the requisite $500 bail to appear for trial when wanted, will fare badly indeed.

FIRST NIGHT IN JAIL

The first night in jail of the throng will not be forgotten easily by the jailers. The boys behaved very decently, but their cries for "hash," "corn beef" and "coffee and cakes" made the house ring with confused echoes. When sufficient quiet had been restored and the officers of the court and members of the police could regain their equanimity those of the prisoners who had friends in this city had appeals made for their liberation. There was but one successful in his efforts that night—Charles W. Bradley—who, by his weight in the community and responsibility, took home with him "Fatty" Collins, of Brooklyn, an infant weighing three hundred, avoirdupois, to whom it would have been certain death to have kept longer in custody in such poorly ventilated cells.

On Wednesday morning it was decided that the arrested, as a "matter of economy to the State," should be brought before the Superior Court now in session, presided over by Judge Pardee, and in whom the prisoners cannot expect much of a friend, as it is said he has already expressed his opinion to that degree, by remarking in court, "They all ought to be hung."

THOSE LIBERATED.

Eleven of the regular boys from New York were then liberated, on bonds being given by Mr. Bradley, as before referred to, who became the champion of their interests and did not desert those he knew in the hour of their trouble. Among these—and the circumstances of his escape are full of humor on the one side, but chagrin on the other—is the liberation of Jim Kerrigan by giving the same bonds as his confederates. The authorities did not recognize him as one of the principals in the intended fight, and when they were told of their stupidity in the matter and that a prominent citizen had bonded him under an assumed name, they were wild and Sheriff Hotchkiss almost sick. So soon as Jim shook the dust of the station house from his feet he made preparations to leave the city, and did on the first train. Twenty-four were bonded during the day, and night shut down once more on fifty-three unfortunates. William Cullinan, chief of the sports and the wealthiest of the arrested, when liberated left at once for New York to obtain the funds to return and secure the discharge of others that were incarcerated. His last injunction to his comrades was to "stay in New Haven until I return;" and because of this there are to-day roving about the streets such as "Fatty" Collins, Paisey Shephard, Ned Laflin, Charley Hunt and others, known well in sporting and political circles.

SAVED FROM STARVING.

At supper time last night a purse was made up in Florence's Hotel to send a decent supper to the poor devils in their cells, and within an hour they were taken, properly cooked, prepared and arranged, the following articles:—Two bushel baskets of ham and eggs, six gallons of tea, four gallons of coffee and four bottles of whiskey. It was a repast needed and appreciated by starving men.

THE MISSING.

This morning there were reported after the roll call forty-seven that remain, and when it is considered that eighty-eight were arrested there is a sad discrepancy somewhere. With twenty-four bonded, where are the seventeen to make the total caged? Can the "respected Chief of Police, Bowen" answer?

INTERVIEW WITH SHERIFF HOTCHKISS.

I called upon Sheriff Hotchkiss this morning, and found him to be a middle-aged gentleman, very affable and quiet in his demeanor; but there are determination and force in every lineament of his features, which mean that he is not a man easily frightened. In regard to the incomprehensible escape of some of the prisoners and of their general treatment, he thus referred:—

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

"I am in possession of facts in the matter of the escape of some of the scoundrels after their arrest which will reflect disgrace on certain officials. Some of the gang escaped at Milford; some were let out of the ranks and some have gone in an unaccountable manner from the prison, evidently by the connivance of officers, and when it is ascertained beyond doubt such persons will be rigidly dealt with."

"DON'T WANT THE ROUGHS."

There are forty-seven in jail this morning. Parties have gone on to New York, I hear, to obtain the means to secure the liberation of others. Hope it is so, as we don't want to keep such a gang of ruffians here any longer than we are compelled to. They comprise little the hardest I ever saw.

"LET THEM SMASH EACH OTHER."

I don't know as the State of Connecticut would care much how often these bruisers would smash each other. Let them do it to their hearts' content, but then what we do want and will have is, that such a lawless band of devils shall not rob and assault our citizens with impunity. It is their leaders that do all the mischief.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

The laws of Connecticut inflict heavy penalties in such cases. Let me read to you. It is from the act of 1867:—

SECTION 118. Every person who shall be engaged or concerned, as principal or second, in any prize fight in this State shall be punished with imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison for a period not exceeding two years.

SEC. 119. Every person who shall be present at any prize fight, to aid, abet or arrest or give countenance thereto, or who shall aid or encourage such fight, in this State, without being present thereat, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison for a period not exceeding two years.

TRIAL OF THE ROUGHS.

The trial of these culprits will be postponed until the May term, and then the State's Attorney of this county, E. K. Foster, will do all in his power to shove the scoundrels where they belong—the State prison; meanwhile they will be sent to the

COUNTY JAIL,

where they will enjoy the luxury of prison ease to their hearts' content. They won't have much pastry, 'tis true, but plenty of wholesome food, such as any hearty, honest man may eat and flourish upon.

"GUESS THEY HAVE NEARLY STARVED."

I do not know how they have fared since they were arrested and in the police station, but rather imagined it has been pretty bad, and guess they nearly starved. Their friends have relieved them, but those that did not have any, nor any money, have had a tough time.

DON'T FEAR THE ROUGHS' RESCUE.

I have heard that when we remove the prisoners to the county jail an attempt will be made to rescue them. It is not feared, and I frankly say that for all that escape alive, should the thing be attempted, I will be responsible for.

The sentiment of the community here is entirely in favor of the authorities, and I do not know but some of the more enthusiastic would, if safety could be guaranteed them, take a hand in hanging them immediately.

The blood of the Nutmeg State is aroused, and all prize fighters are respectfully recommended to keep clear of its soil until the passion of the hour subsides and she is the same old "two and six" as before.

The boys have been removed to the county jail.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	5 22	Moon rises.....eve	— —
Sun sets.....	6 39	High water..morn	7 53

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	*Sail.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Atalanta.....	April 16...	London.....	55 Broadway.
Ville de Paris...	April 16...	Havre.....	58 Broadway.
Europa.....	April 16...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
City of London..	April 16...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Main.....	April 16...	Bremen.....	68 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	April 19...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Nevada.....	April 20...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
New York.....	April 21...	Bremen.....	68 Broad st.
India.....	April 23...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
City of Washton	April 23...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Union.....	April 25...	Bremen.....	68 Broad st.
France.....	April 25...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
Colorado.....	April 27...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
Iowa.....	April 27...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
America.....	April 28...	Bremen.....	68 Broad st.
City of Brooklyn	April 30...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
St. Laurent.....	April 30...	Havre.....	58 Broadway.
Cambria.....	April 30?..	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Weser.....	April 30...	Bremen.....	68 Broad st.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 11, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Aleppo (Br), Brown, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship The Queen (Br), Thompson, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.

Steamship Bremen (NG), Leist, Bremen via Southampton—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Missouri, Edwards, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Steele, Hamilton (Bermuda)—J N Harvey.

Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia—J Lorillard.

Steamship Chesapeake, Brage, Portland—J E Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.

Ship Tabor, Otis, Pheoulx Islands—J W Elwell & Co.

Bark Phoebe (Br), Mulligan, London—A Lindsay.

Bark St Ursula (Br), Losberg, Rio Janeiro—Pendergast, Bros & Co.

Bark Ibis, Crabtree, Tarragona—Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados—P T & P A Dwight & Co.

Brig Flora (Br), Laprelle, Leghorn—Henry, De Cordova & Co.

Brig John Kendall (Br), Janes, Kingston, Ja—G F Bulley.

Brig James Miller, Thomas, Matanzas—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Hy Trowbridge, Leighton, Fernandina—J H Winchester.

Schr W Deming, Cook, St Martins and Savanilla—Hoadley, Eno & Co.

Schr Moses Patten, Harding, Las Palmas—H W Loud & Co.

Schr Game Cock (Br), Nickerson, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.

Schr Clara Jenkins (Br), Rice, Halifax, NS—P I Nevius & Sons.

Schr James Young, Wilson, Alexandria—S C Loud & Co.

Schr A C Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore—Baker & Dayton.

Schr Porto Plata, Montgomery, Machias—Eggerts & Heinlein.

Steamer J W Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del.

Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia—J Hand.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow via Morille April 2, with mdse and 546 passengers, to Henderson Bros. April 5, lat 52, lon 24, passed an Anchor line steamship, bound east; 8th, lat 47, lon 37, ship J W Hatfield (Br), bound west; 10th, lat 43, lon 52, a North German Lloyd steamship, bound east; 11th, lat 42, lon 54, ship Alex McNeil, bound west; 12th, a Hamburg steamship, bound east; 14th, off Nantucket, a Cunard and a Guion steamship, bound east, and bark Star King, do.

Steamship Ludona, Hover, New Orleans via Havana April 7, with mdse and passengers, to G H Mallory & Co. 12th inst, off Capes of Virginia, passed brigs Renshaw, bound north, and Anna McKnight, from Cardenas for New York; 13th, at 7 PM, took a pilot from boat Christian Boy, No 16 (Tucker's Island light bearing NW by N, Absecom W, 12 miles, 12 fathoms water), who was lying by the wreck of a schooner, hailing from Philadelphia, her name not being visible; the schooner was entirely submerged except her starboard quarter, masts and sails all standing, and appeared to be drifting to the southward fast.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina April 10, with mdse and passengers, to the Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Co.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, Liverpool, Jan 17, with mdse to Thomas Dunhams, Nephew & Co. Up to Jan 17 had fine weather and strong East winds, lat 47 44, when heavy gale set in from westward and continued to blow heavy gales until 3d February, in which we lost some spars and sails and bulwarks; had fine weather until 28th March when passed Bermuda, off which we had heavy gales and from there to bar to-day, light winds from westward and calms. The T D is anchored on the bar.

Ship Helleon, Rogers, Bristol Feb 9, with railway iron to order; vessel to Calvin Adams. Took southern passage, and had light winds and calms throughout the entire passage. Took pilot from pilot boat J W Elliott 90 miles SE of the Highlands.

Bark Antonietta C (Ital), Rossi, Liverpool, 60 days, with mdse, to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had variable weather; split some sails.

Bark Giovanina (Ital), Calisono, Palermo 77 days, with fruit to A P Agresta; passed Gibraltar Feb 11. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark James Kitchin (Br), Kitchin, Matanzas, 13 days, with molasses, to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather. Sailed in company with the bark Norma and William Greenough and Mohawk, for N York. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Evening Star (Br), Miller, St Jago, 21 days, with sugar, to Waydell & Co.

Brig Amelia (Ital), Gasper, Naples, 69 days, with fruit, to Jas Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb 13; had rough weather, with heavy WNW gales; lost and split sail.

Brig Susan Bergen (of Brookhaven), Davis, Messina, Feb 25, with fruit, to James Robinson & Co; came out of Ferro March 1; passed Gibraltar 15th; had light easterly winds up to lon 51, since then westerly winds. The S B is anchored outside the Hook.

Brig Madonna (Br), Jordan, Demerara, 27 days, with sugar, to Harvey Barnes. Vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 15 days north of Bermuda with NE and NW winds. The M is anchored on the bar.

Brig Henry Comer (Br), Thompson, Cardenas 12 days, with sugar to R H Bornstoff & Co. Vessel to master; had moderate weather; 7th, on the edge of the Gulf, spoke brig M R G, from Cardenas for Philadelphia. The Henry Comer is anchored on the bar.

Brig Altavela (of Searsport), Reed, Cardenas, 15 days, with molasses to order, vessel to Walsh, Field & Way; had rough weather the entire passage; April 3, lat 32 17, lon 75 45, spoke bark Ocean Phantom (Br), from New Orleans, for Cardiff; has been 12 days N of Hatteras.

Brig Abstainer (Br), Elderk

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

46 CORNER MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer or to do up stairs work and assist with the washing.

60 LAIGHT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; fish, soups, breads, &c. Good city reference.

111 WEST 20TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young English woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST.—A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY cook; is a first class bread and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; best city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good references.

211 WEST 8TH ST.—A PROFESSIONAL COLORED cook, in first class family.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM, near 7th av.—As thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; city or country; city reference.

227 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; a good baker. Call for two days.

250 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer or coarse washing; understands all kinds of pastry, bread and biscuit; two years' city reference from last place.

279 WEST 39TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

305 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A GOOD MEAT and pastry cook; would do the entire kitchen work; is fully competent to take entire charge; excellent reference as to capability and integrity.

331 LEXINGTON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—SITuations wanted, for superior cook, laundress and waitress; all have lived seven years together. Call at once.

335 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to a boarding house or short distance in the country; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

337 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and bread baker; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

349 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

360 WEST 23D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls to go together; one as good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing; both are perfectly competent; best city reference.

447 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., in the grocery store.—A respectable married Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; no objection to do general housework or to go in the country for the summer; four years' reference.

553 7TH AV., BETWEEN 43TH AND 48TH STS.—A respectable Scotch woman as first class cook; has no objection to the country; has 25 years' experience; good city reference.

886 BROADWAY.—AS PROFESSED COOK, IN A gentleman's family, where a kitchen maid is kept; wages $40 per month; good reference. Address V. H.

896 3D AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS., third floor.—As good plain cook, washer, ironer and baker; also chambermaid and waitress; no objection to washing and ironing; no objection to the country.

A PROFESSED COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS of cooking; is a first class pastry cook; jellies, creams and ices; is a good housekeeper; would engage for the summer months; the very best reference from first class families. No one need apply but those giving good wages. Address M. E. M., Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

13 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A GIRL, LATELY landed, to do chamberwork or waiting.

50 WEST 31ST ST.—AS EXPERIENCED CHAMBERmaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

100 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress; has best references. Call for three days.

100 EAST 31ST ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has best references. Call for three days.

132 WEST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do waiting alone; no objections to go to the country for the summer months; best city references.

145 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

159 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do sewing in a private family; is kind to children; would go in the country.

208 1ST AV., OVER THE FEED STORE.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing in a private family.

212 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

222 EAST 22D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid or first class waitress; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

316 7TH AV.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and take care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

363 WEST 52D ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG Englishwoman as chambermaid and nurse or assist in washing and ironing.

427 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; city reference.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 11.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with washing or to do general housework; best city reference.

596 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR (JANITOR'S ROOM).—A respectable colored girl as chambermaid, or child's nurse and to do plain sewing; willing to go to the country. Best references.

894 2D AV., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as first class chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a first class boarding house; best city references.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

10 WEST 22D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—WANTED, by a lady about leaving for Europe, a situation for a seamstress, who has been in her employ for five years; she is competent to fit and make children's clothing of the most elaborate kind; operates well on the sewing machine, or would travel as lady's maid. Can be seen this week, from 10 to 4.

11 TAYLOR ST., NEAR BEDFORD AV., WILLIAMSburg.—A seamstress to go out by the week or month, with or without machine; is a good hand sewer; can make children's clothes and do family work; reference.

46 CONSELYEA ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A FIRST class buttonhole maker and fine sewer, to work at home. Address Mrs. THOMPSON.

48 BLEECKER ST., WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTive Union.—An elderly American woman as seamstress, at small compensation; good references.

51 BLEECKER ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes a few more first class families to serve by the day. Address DRESSMAKER.

128 4TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND OPERAtor to go out by the day with families; works on her own machine.

202 EAST 48TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO WORK AT dressmaking; would bring her machine and board with the family. Call or address as above.

208 WEST 53D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR would like a few more engagements by the day or week; understands the Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines thoroughly; good city reference.

231 EAST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to make engagements in private families; understands the business thoroughly. Call for two days.

331 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor.—A dressmaker wishes to go out to work by the day in a private family.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; spring and summer suits, $5 upward; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting; terms cash. Call or address.

429 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class seamstress; understands all branches of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do light chamberwork; has first class reference. Can be seen for two days.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A lady (formerly of Madam Dieden's), will do dressmaking at her own house for a few first class families at a reasonable price.

A FIRST CLASS DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER, WHO thoroughly understands her business; will go out by the day or week, to cut and fit for ladies and children. Address E. A., Herald office.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' DRESSES FASHIONABLY made, in the best and most economical manner, at very low prices, by MISS JOHNSTON, 1,317 Broadway, near Thirty-sixth street.

General Housework, &c.

9 SOUTH 3D ST., WILLIAMSBURG, THIRD FLOOR.—A young Swedish girl to do light housework or to take care of children.

65 KING ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; has no objections to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

235 WEST 41ST ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do up stairs work and assist with washing; good city reference.

337 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; has city reference from last place. Call or address.

348 EAST 12TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG IRISH GIRL, LATELY LANDED, wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework. Address 459 West 39th st.

Housekeepers, &c.

70 VARICK ST.—IN A HOTEL OR PRIVATE FAMILY, by a lady, as housekeeper. Address as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

209 11TH ST., THIRD DOOR EAST OF 3D AV.—A respectable English lady as housekeeper or to travel with a lady or family; has been accustomed to travel; good reference given and required. Address Mrs. ROWE.

215 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable woman as housekeeper; has many years' experience in cooking; none but respectable parties need apply; best city reference.

405 10TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN widow lady of the highest respectability and refinement as housekeeper; is qualified to fill any position of responsibility; is of a pleasant disposition and fond of children; understands making their clothing; a good home more of an object than high wages; none but honorable parties need answer this. Call for three days.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD, AND WISHING SOME one to take charge of their house, can find a suitable person by calling at 146 East 40th st.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, A STRANGER IN THE city, as housekeeper; best references given. Address Mrs. H. LEWIS, box 195 Herald office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT WISHES A POSITION AS housekeeper, or would accept any other light employment at her residence. Address Mrs. W., station D.

A YOUNG WOMAN (ENGLISH) DESIRES A POSITION in a hotel as housekeeper or head laundress; would take charge of linen or storeroom; best city reference. Address MARIE, Herald office.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT DESIRES a position as housekeeper or companion to a lady; or would take charge of a gentleman's house during the summer. Good references given and required. Address G. M. H., Herald office.

A LADY OF REFINEMEN WOULD LIKE TO TAKE charge of a house for the summer or longer; would be willing to travel to Europe or California as companion; city reference can be given. Address, for one week, Mrs. L. E. WENTWORTH, station D, Bible House.

M. A. W. DESIRES EMPLOYMENT AS HOUSEkeeper in a private family or as companion to an elderly lady; city or country; satisfactory references. Address, with explanation of what is wanted, box 231 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

19 2D ST., NEAR THE BOWERY, FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable young girl as laundress; has the best city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST.—A WOMAN WISHES TO GET some washing in her own house, or to go out to day's work; reference given if required.

219 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as laundress. Call after 1 o'clock at present employer's.

253 9TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A young woman, with good city reference, as first class laundress; can flute, polish, &c.

419 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable woman wishes the washing of one or more families; is a first class laundress; best city reference given.

457 10TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., second floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as first class laundress in a respectable family; understands fluting; no objection to the country for the summer. Call for two days.

Nurses, &c.

30 VARICK ST.—AS WET NURSE; HAS A FULL breast of fresh milk. Call this day, after 9 o'clock.

51 1ST ST. AND LEXINGTON AV., NURSERY.—A RESpectable young woman as wet nurse.

61 BANK ST.—AS EXPERIENCED NURSE; UNDERstands the entire care of a baby; would take care of growing children or do light chamberwork. City reference given.

87 10TH AV.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, LATELY arrived, as nurse or chambermaid in a respectable family. Call for two days.

154 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable married woman with a fresh breast of milk as wet nurse; her baby is two weeks old; no objection to the country; or would go travelling.

156 9TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A middle aged person as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; understands bringing it up by the bottle; would have no objection to take care of an invalid. Reference. Call for one week.

211 EAST 40TH ST, BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; wages no object to a good place. Call or address for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse. Good city reference.

226 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman wishes to take a child to wet nurse, who has lost her own.

245 WEST 147TH ST.—AS NURSE TO GO TO Europe with a family; has travelled extensively for years; is also a good hairdresser and dressmaker. Call at her present employer's.

285 AV. B, BETWEEN 15TH AND 17TH STS.—A young woman as wet nurse; can be well recommended.

302 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; good reference if required.

322 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—As monthly nurse; best city reference.

365 PEARL ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN AS wet nurse in a respectable family.

423 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; is very fond of children; good plain sewer; willing and obliging; best city reference.

429 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; can operate on a machine, or would do chamberwork.

541 3D AV., CORNER 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, front.—A lady having lost her baby, as wet nurse; breast milk two months old; first reference.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN AS WET nurse; has a healthy breast of milk. Address Mrs. LEARY, station K, Manhattanville, for three days.

CLARENDON HOTEL, 4TH AV. AND 13TH ST., ROOM 106.—A respectable girl to mind growing children and to do plain sewing.

WANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; capable of taking entire charge of an infant; no objection to go to the country. Address, for two days, NURSE, Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

10 EAST 35TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS thorough waitress; well recommended. Can be seen for two days.

10 EAST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first class waitress, in a private family only. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

57 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young girl as waitress and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Miscellaneous.

41 FRONT ST., BROOKLYN, THIRD FLOOR.—AN educated young lady, of thorough business capacity, desires an engagement about the 1st of May as saleswoman in a store, or as correspondent or amanuensis to a lady; is fully competent to act as bookkeeper or tend a counter. Call on or address MARGARET JENNINGS for ten days.

101 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ONE OF HER employer's.—A respectable Protestant girl in a small private family, where there are no other girls. Ring second bell.

128 8TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESpectable young colored woman to do office or house cleaning, or to take in washing at her own house; good references.

202 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG PERSON TO TRAVEL with a lady; good reference. Address E. H.

312 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as general servant in a small private family. Call to-day.

471 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS VISITing governess to young children; references exchanged. Address M. M. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG WIDOW, EDUCATED AND REFINED, but in destitute circumstances, wishes employment in an office or store; first class references given. Address ALPHA, box 125 Herald office.

A LADY OF EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN NECKTIE business, and now is forewoman in a large house in another State, wishes to move to this city, and would be pleased to get a similar position in a respectable house in this city. Address E. D. S. W., 1,336 Third avenue.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, a situation as nursery governess; teaches English, French and drawing; or would like a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. References exchanged. Address S. S., box 401 Post office, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, A POSItion as governess, housekeeper or companion to a lady; teaches English branches, music, painting and wax flowers, and is willing to make herself useful. Address Z., box 144 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good laundress and plain cook. Apply at 120 55th st., near 4th av.

A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER WANTED—AT E. MAther & Co.'s, 891 Broadway; none but competent persons need apply.

A YOUNG WOMAN WITH FIRST CLASS REFERENces and experience as children's nurse may find employment at 23 West 33d st.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMMER wanted; good wages paid. Apply for three days at the store 469 Broadway. B. BAER.

A.—WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR undergarments, trimmings and fancy goods. Good salary and steady situations to first class city hands; no others need apply. STERN BROTHERS, 387 6th av.

COOK WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; ONLY first class one need apply at 111 East 59th st., from 4 to 6 o'clock.

FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTED.—APPLY AT 116 East 39th st.

HELP WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress. Apply at 335 15th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MILLINERS AND SALESWOMEN WANTED.—FIRST class hands can apply at 13 Clinton place.

OPERATORS, WITH THEIR OWN MACHINES, WANTed, on Wheeler & Wilson's, Willcox & Gibbs' and Wood's. Those only need apply who understand tucking and ruffling. Apply to D. R. BABCOCK, 167 Church st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

PHOTOGRAPHING.—YOUNG LADIES WANTED, EXperienced in the business, as finishers. Call on BARTHOLOMEW & CO., 75 Nassau st., room 21.

STRAW SEWERS WANTED.—APPLY TO R. THOMPSON & CO., 481 Broadway.

SILK HAT TRIMMERS AND A PLUSH SEWER WANTed—At COLYER & JUDSON'S, No. 206 Broadway. Constant employment.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—TO MAKE THEMSELVES USEful in the kitchen of a saloon. No. 9 Greenwich av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE TO assist in general housework. 234 West 24th st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS. Apply at 222 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERT LACE HAND. APPLY TO G. H. MULLER, 361 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, AT 261 West 43d st.

WANTED—AT CITY LAUNDRY, 125 GREENE ST., 20 new shirt ironers; also an ironer for family work.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST CLASS DRESSmakers; none but good hands need apply. 161 Waverley place. Come prepared for work.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN ASSIST IN washing; city references required. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 41 West 16th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST IN the washing and ironing. Apply at 335 West 13th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, who can do plain sewing and will make herself generally useful. Apply, with references, at 957 2d av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A STRONG, WILling girl, as chambermaid and waitress, who will assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 120 West 11th st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND HONEST LITTLE GIRL, about 13 years of age, to assist in light housework. Apply, with reference, before 10 A. M., at 243 West 55th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; for a family of three; must have city reference. Apply at 573 Broome st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS NURSE TO TAKE CARE of four children; must be a Catholic and a very good seamstress. Apply at 44 West 27th st., between 5 and 12.

WANTED—TWO ABLE AND WELL RECOMMENDED Protestant girls to do the work of a family of four persons, at 327 East 50th st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND SMART WAITRESS AND A cook. None but those who can give reference from last place need apply at 250 Lexington av.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO SUPERINTEND the trimming department of a hat factory. Apply to S. N. DAVIS, 29 Mercer st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machine, hand sewers and apprentices. 215 Washington street, Hoboken, N. Y.

WANTED—AT MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO'S, 34 East 9th st., two first class milliners; also first class dressmakers.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; ALSO A chambermaid and seamstress. Call before 11 o'clock, or between 1 and 3 o'clock, at 151 East 27th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, WITH GOOD city references. Call on Saturday, between the hours of 10 and 1, at 41 West 53d st.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A NURSE FOR an infant and child three years old; none need apply without good city reference. Call at 21 University place, between 2 and 3 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A WOMAN TO help in laundry and kitchen; none without good reference need apply. Call at 21 University place, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED saleswomen; salary $10 per week; none need apply without the very best of reference. Call at 667 Broadway, between 12 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson machines, to make custom shirts; also buttonhole makers. Apply at A. W. W. MILLER'S, 609 Broadway.

WANTED—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO WAIT in our ice cream saloon. Apply to DUNNINGTON & EMIGH, successors to J. Fussell & Co., 805 4th av., near 53d st.

WANTED—A SALESWOMAN, IN A CONFECTIONERY store on Broadway; a middle aged person with some experience preferred; unexceptionable reference required. Address W. C., station D.

WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID, A SWISS PROTESTANT or German, speaking English, who understands her business, and is an excellent seamstress. Address, with references, W. D., box 1,990 Post office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS laundress, to go a short distance in the country during the summer; high wages; good city reference required. Apply at 68 East 4th st., in the morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family of two; wages $10 per month. Apply to Mrs. GALE, 65 North Moore st., near Greenwich.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, to go in the country for the summer; must be a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Apply at 54 West 46th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER; ONE who can trim; also one to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also a good sewer to learn the trade; paid while learning. 62 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, IN a small, private family; must wash and iron well; wages $9 a month. Apply, from 3 to 5 P. M., at No. 7 Montgomery st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COOKS TO GO TO THE ADIrondacks, in the northern part of this State, for the summer, for small, last class hotels; must understand all branches, be of steady and industrious habits, and calculate to stay. Apply at 71 John st., from 1 to 4 to-day, with references.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—MOTHER and daughter or two sisters desirable—to go in the country immediately; one for general housework, the other for waitress; good references required from last employers; either white or colored. Call this morning, before 12 M., at 344 West 52d st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY IN ELIZABETH, N. J., a strong and willing young American or German Protestant girl to do general housework; to a neat girl, faithfully disposed, a good home is offered. Apply to W. H. POOLER, Central National Bank, 320 Broadway, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock.

100 EXPERIENCED FANCY BRAID SEWERS wanted on ladies' hats; steady work and highest prices to good hands. SPOLBORG & CO., 425 Broadway.

200 ILLUSION AND MECHLIN BONNET FRAME makers wanted immediately at No. 60 Macdougal st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

24 GREENWICH ST.—A YOUNG SWISS, 22 YEARS of age, as waiter or travelling servant; speaks English, French and German; knows Europe well. Address H. KRAMER.

41 3D AV.—A COMPETENT MAN ATTENDANT TO an invalid gentleman; best references. Address S. WINTER.

A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS HABITS AND EXperience, desires a position of trust, where his efforts will be appreciated; can control small amount of capital if requisite, for respectable and legitimate purposes. Address box 2,725 Post office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN FROM MADEIRA WISHES a situation as first class waiter in a private family. Address LORNEZ, 104 Charles st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS ASSIST ant bartender; has good city reference. Call at 635 2d av.

F. AND A. M.—ANY PERSON THAT CAN PROCURE me the position of fireman on a railroad can hear of something to their interest; would prefer Erie. Address J. A. P., Herald office.

FARM HAND.—A FIRST RATE FARM HAND WANTS a situation for the summer or year; understands his business and can give good references. Inquire at No. 6 Bowling Green, basement.

SITUATION WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WITH the best references, wants a situation in city or country. Address W. K., box 113 Herald office, or No. 151 av. B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man (German) as first class hand in the fur business; fully competent at cutting, dressing, &c. Address J. FISHER, 104 Allen st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable colored man; has the best of references. Address 88 Johnson st., Williamsburg. JOHN A. CAMEL.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A THOROUGH ORDER CLERK WANTED—IN THE wholesale drug business. Address, with references, PHARMACY, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A SITuation as salesman, collector or shipping clerk; best of reference given. Address C. F. R., box 179 Herald office.

AN ENERGETIC AND WELL POSTED STEEL SALESman wanted. Apply in person to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., 134 Water st.

A SITUATION AS ORDER CLERK AND ASSIST IN pharmaceutical and chemical preparations in a wholesale drug house; best references. Address box 18, St. Charles Hotel, 648 Broadway.

A YOUNG GERMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS bookkeeper, clerk, or in any capacity in a mercantile establishment; speaks and writes English. Address E. L., box 133 Herald office.

A SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE JOBBING LIQUOR business; to one who can control a good trade in this city or vicinity liberal inducements will be offered; no others need apply. Address KING, box 190 Herald office.

A DESIRABLE POSITION—PROMISING SPEEDY advancement is open to a competent young man as private secretary; he must be a good penman and able to command a few hundred dollars ready money; none others need apply. Address, with real name and full particulars, PRINCIPAL, box 123 Herald office.

BOOKS OPENED, POSTED, EXAMINED AND CLOSED; accounts investigated and balanced; single entry books changed to double entry; bankrupt, trust and executorial accounts and the winding up of the affairs of public companies and private firms a specialty. Merchants, who do not require the entire services of a bookkeeper can have their books posted at stated intervals. Address ACCOUNTANT EXPERT, box 3,087 Post office, New York.

DRESSMAKERS (VERY BEST HANDS) WANTED, AT 680 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS one or two years' experience; willing to learn and make himself generally useful. Apply to DAVIES & LAYS, 260 Fulton, corner Clinton st., Brooklyn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG house; must have some acquaintance with the business. Address box 4,177 Post office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—AGE, 16 TO 18 YEARS; must be quick and correct at figures. Address P. T. I., Herald office, for two days.

TO SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned, having a large acquaintance in the above business, is open to an engagement with a first class house. Address F. and A. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR ORDER AND SHIPping clerk in a wholesale drug store; none but an experienced hand will answer. Apply at 42 Ann st.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER, TO SELL BRASS AND iron goods, pipe, &c. Address Lock box 376, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRY GOODS CLERK IN a retail store, in Elmira, N. Y. Call at 79 Franklin st., between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART SALESMAN TO TAKE ORDERS and sell by sample articles in good demand. Call at No. 4 Dey st., room 11.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; A COMPETENT ONE; state age and reference. Address APOTHECARY, box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN THE boot and shoe business; one who understands fine goods and with best references. J. G. LYNN, 457 6th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN A REtail dry goods store; also a boy. Address, with references, L. LEFFERTS, 641 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, WHO UNderstands handling and selling clothing at retail; must be used to hard work and plenty of it. Address E. M. H., station A., Spring st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 20 YEARS of age, of sober and steady habits, a situation as salesman in a retail tea warehouse; reference given. Address W. D. L., box 162 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, a young man who thoroughly understands the business and can come well recommended. Apply at 280 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN UNDERSTANDING BOTH German and English, who is capable of taking charge of accounts, money, &c. Address GERMAN AND ENGLISH, box 290 Herald office.

WANTED—A HOTEL CLERK; ONE WHO UNDERstands the business and can give good city reference. None other need apply at French's Hotel, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN A clothing store who has had experience in the business; make himself generally useful; must be a genteel and a good worker. NEW YORK BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 100 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CITY SALESMEN TO TAKE orders for teas and coffees from restaurants, hotels and families. Those having an acquaintance given the preference. Apply by letter to OVERLAND TEA COMPANY, No. 85 Fulton street, New York.

WANTED—BY A BROADWAY HOUSE, A YOUNG man of integrity and capacity as salesman and who understands bookkeeping; no applicants will be considered who do not state age, reference and salary required. Address BLANCARD, Herald office.

$20 PER DAY AND PREMIUM FOR TRAVELLING salesmen, agents and canvassers, in or out of town. Apply after 10 A. M. E. BENNETT, No. 6 Park place.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A.—COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED, by a man with experience and the best references. Call for two days at BREWSTER & CO.'S, 65 East 25th st.

A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, WITH SMALL FAMILY, wants a situation as coachman; good references; country preferred. Address A. M., box 116 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINgle man, as coachman; best city references; no objection to the country. Address W. R., box 204 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; has the best city references; can be seen as the private stable 53 East 33d st. for two days.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend for the last four years. Address J. R., 19 West 28th st., harnessmakers store.

AN AMERICAN MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS in the country the man to take care of horses and do plain gardening, the woman to do general housework. 141 Washington st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understand his business; best city reference. Call or address 1,259 Broadway, harness store.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; best city references. Call on or address JOSEPH, at P. Trainor's, saddler, 449 6th av., for three days.

A SOBER, HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS MARRIED man wants a situation as gardener; will endeavor to give entire satisfaction. Has the highest reference. Address GARDENER, Newark Post office, N. J.

A SINGLE MAN, WHO IS A PRACTICAL GARDENER and agriculturist, wants a situation; understands the care of horses, &c., with good reference. Address M. N., box 130 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, SINgle, wants a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; city or country; can milk; best references. Address P. C., box 190 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful. Unexceptionable city reference. Address J., box 218 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A married man, without encumbrance; no objection to the country; has seven years' city reference. Address O. D., box 224 Herald office.

A GERMAN SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; is a good driver and well used to horses; prefers to go to the country. Address JEHU, box 118 Herald office.

A SWISS PROTESTANT, OF A MIDDLE AGE, WANTS a situation as gardener in a private house; he understands flowers, vegetables and grapes. Address GARDENER, 205 West 59th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTS A situation; thoroughly understands his business; is 22 years of age; is strictly temperate; wants a steady situation. Can be well recommended. Address J. KERNS, box 100 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches. Has first class references from former and last employer. Address P. M., box 149 Herald office.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH TO PROCURE situations for two first class men who thoroughly understand their business as coachman and groom; they have always proved to be strictly honest, sober, industrious, obliging and prompt. Apply at present employer's, 183 West 14th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a first class single man, who has many years' experience in driving in this city; can give several years of highest city reference. Call on or address P. M., Brewster's carriage depository, 84 5th av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; has the best reference from last and former employers; country preferred. Address G. M., box 122 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTS A situation. Five years' best city reference from last place. Address T. W., box 114 Herald office.

FARMER—A MARRIED MAN, EXPERIENCED IN cattle and agriculture, wants a situation; would take charge of a large farm; best reference. Address FARMER, box 111 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS VEGETABLE GARDENER, by a first class young man. Address P. CALLAN, 341 East 16th st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM; is not afraid to work; five years' best reference from last place. Address T. W., box 144 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; MAN to work on farm or would help in a garden; wife as first class laundress. Address O. S., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; is willing to be generally useful; best city references. Address O. M., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman, or would go as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best reference from last employer. Address J. B., box 112 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant married man, as coachman; has first class city references; understands his business thoroughly. Address 235 East 22d st., second floor, room No. 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH gardener and wife; understands his business; wife an excellent dressmaker; unexceptionable references; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 6 Bowling Green, basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging. Any gentleman or lady who wants an honest, steady, reliable man will do well by addressing T. B., box 131 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AND wife: the man as coachman and groom, the woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best reference from last employer; can be seen this day. Call at 120 West 33d st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS WORKING in greenhouses and garden. Inquire of JOHN MEYERS, Florist, Ninetieth street and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as co

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 37c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $8 per week. Open all night.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with private table, at Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue, first and second floors.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT PARK.—THIS Second Floor of a splendid house to let, with Board, well calculated for families with children, as they have access to the splendid park.

1 DOOR FROM LEXINGTON AVENUE.—ONE LARGE Room, on second floor, to let, with Board; terms moderate for the summer or shorter period. 152 East Twenty-fifth street.

2 BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON FIRST or second floor, to let, to gentlemen, in a private family (two); house brown stone; 325 West Thirty-fourth street. References required.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, or for very neat light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, near Harrison street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 73, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, front; also other desirable Rooms for families or gentlemen, with first class Board.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute. No moving in May.

6 ST. LUKE'S PLACE.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with Board, in a private family; no moving on the 1st of May.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FIRST CLASS party can secure an elegant Suit of Rooms on second floor, with private bathroom and superior Board; the same can be divided. Also Rooms on third and fourth floors. References.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF EIGHTH street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms, finely furnished, with Board, to let; also large single Rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references; no moving.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, in suite or separate, with or without Board; private table if desired; house entirely first class. References exchanged.

19 BOND STREET, ONLY SEVEN DOORS FROM Broadway.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen only; prices moderate; no meals. No moving 1st of May.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

19 FIFTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS ABOVE THE BREVOORT House.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, both front and back; terms reasonable.

22 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE Rooms, with or without Board. No moving in May.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Two very pleasant Rooms (single and double); Table first class; hygenic Board for those that desire; dinner 1 P. M.

24TH STREET, NO. 16, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. References given and required.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TO LET, NICELY FURnished back Parlor on first floor; also furnished Room on third floor for family or party of gentlemen, with first class French table.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife, or party of gentlemen; also a back Parlor, very finely furnished. No moving in May.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. References required.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, with Board, well furnished Rooms, in first class house. References exchanged.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, on the 1st of May, a large Room in third story and a single Room in fourth story, and the Basement, as an office or otherwise. References exchanged.

33 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—MRS. E. LATHAM will occupy this first class boarding house May 1. Applications for Suits and single Rooms can be made at present at 447 West Twenty-third street.

35 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SUITS OF Rooms, on second floor, front; also a third story front Room, with or without Board. Positively no children taken.

35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, IN COLONADE ROW, opposite Astor Library.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for families and gentlemen. Table boarders taken. References required.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—Fine suit of single Rooms to let, to families and gentlemen, with first class Board; location delightful. References exchanged.

37 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PLEASANT front Room, third floor, with first class Board. Best references given and required.

37 SEVENTH AVENUE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A handsomely furnished Room; also two unfurnished Rooms, from May 1.

38 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, TO GENtlemen, without board, second and third floor Rooms, nicely furnished.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, on second and third floors, with first class table, for families or gentlemen; location unsurpassed. References exchanged.

40 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—TO LET, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a few day boarders taken.

40 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable arrangements may be made for families wishing to be settled before May 1; Second and Third Floors entire; also Office for a physician.

40 GROVE STREET.—FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH Board; other Rooms; no moving in May; terms reasonable.

40 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Room on second floor, with first class Board; immediate possession; also Rooms, en suite or otherwise, between now and first of May. No moving.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, Rooms for families and single gentlemen; house first class, with all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, several fine Rooms, for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with alcoves, hot and cold water, for husband and wife and single gentlemen. No moving. Call for two days.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—A PRIvate family offers a few choice Rooms, with full Board; suitable for families or single gentlemen.

52 CLINTON PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF Rooms, on second floor, to let, with Board. Apply immediately.

52 ST. MARK'S PLACE, SECOND AVENUE.—A SECond Floor to let entire and third floor back Room, to a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO FAMILIES AND SINgle persons wishing to locate for the coming season with first class Board and Rooms at very moderate terms.

95 SEVENTH AVENUE.—BOARD AND ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with first class table, in a small private family, on moderate terms, may be had by applying as above.

96 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for families and single gentlemen, on first and second floors; terms moderate.

115 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A PLEASANT furnished Room, with closets, bath, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at $4 per week; also an Office, furnished English basement; has been occupied by a doctor for the last nine years. Near Fourth avenue.

128 EAST TENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlor, with Alcove and other desirable Rooms, to let, with or without Board; also table boarders.

136 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, with Board, desirable Rooms on second floor.

138 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a pleasant furnished Room on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

140 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth streets.—An elegant suit of furnished Rooms to rent, with first class Board, to a family or single gentlemen. No moving in May. References required.

144 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, SECOND door from Broadway.—To let, with Board, Suits of Rooms on second and third floors, in an elegant house. No moving in May.

154 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A WIDOW lady can accommodate one or two ladies with nicely furnished Rooms and Board on reasonable terms.

170 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND street.—Delightfully situated and handsomely furnished Rooms on first and second floors; singly or en suite, with or without private table.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY place and Eighth street.—Two or three gentlemen willing to room together can have a large Room and Board at very reasonable prices.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on first floor, to gentlemen, without board.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, A few desirable Rooms, with Board; house and location good; terms moderate; references.

222 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms, $20. Also one or two Rooms on third floor.

223 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, large and small Rooms, in a private family. Terms moderate.

232 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—AN AMERICAN widow will let a neatly furnished Room, with or without Breakfast.

234 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished, with Board, together or separately, two large and hall Bedrooms on second floor. References exchanged.

246 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway and St. Cloud Hotel.—Large, nice Rooms and Board with a genteel private family owning their own house.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—NEATLY furnished Rooms to rent, with excellent Board, single or en suite, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; Rooms from $10 to $20 per week.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

305 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Large Room on second floor, with Board, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

250 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PLEAsant unfurnished Room and large pantry to let, with Board, in a small family. References exchanged.

312 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—NICELY FURnished front Rooms on second and third floors, at $18 and $20 per week for two, with Board; good neighborhood. Good table.

331 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, THIRD DOOR from Stuyvesant Parks.—First Floor, front, with alcove, elegantly furnished; first class table; $25; references given and required.

347 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a large front Room and Bedroom adjoining, on second floor.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SPACIOUS and exceedingly desirable Apartments; the First and Second Floors, elegantly furnished, to let to first class parties, with superior Board or private table; desirable location; also two Rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—Rooms, with Board, for one gentleman and wife; also for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

866 BROADWAY, NEAR SEVENTEENTH STREET.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen; newly and well furnished Rooms can be had, without board.

1,144 BROADWAY.—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite; also single Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; table boarders taken. No moving 1st of May.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, SEPARATE OR EN suite, with excellent Board, in small family, may be had at a reasonable price by permanent parties. Best references given and required. Apply at 19 East Seventeenth street.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY AT 18 EAST NINTH street, near Fifth avenue, is willing to let, with Board, six finely furnished Rooms to a family of adults. Can be seen between 2 and 6 o'clock P. M.

A YOUNG COUPLE, QUIET AND REFINED, DESIRing company will let to a gentleman and wife a choice of well furnished Rooms, with full or partial Board or private table; house and table first class. Permanent parties desiring accommodations where there are no other boarders will address ERNEST, box 171 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN BOARD and a fine furnished Room, with a private family where there are no other boarders; agreeable parties will find a pleasant home and good table in a first class and central location; terms very moderate. References exchanged. Address for two days H. D. A., Herald office.

A LADY LIVING NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK HAS a nicely furnished Room to let, to a gentleman, without board, or gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only. Address Q. L., station G.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN family would accommodate two or three gentlemen, of quiet and tidy habits, with delightful Rooms, with or without partial Board. 42 West Washington place.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY of the Fifth Avenue Hotel are offered for the season, without board; neither children nor boarders. No. 51 West Twenty-fourth street.

CHILD WANTED TO BOARD—FROM ONE TO SEVEN years old; it will have the comforts of a home; references given. Call on or address for one week Mrs. H., 249 West Fifteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM ADjoining, to let, together or separately; on second floor; gas. Apply to dressmaker, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, at 68 South Washington square; also an Office suitable for a physician or surveyor. References required.

HARLEM.—153 EAST 127TH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Fourth avenues, a private family have two or three beautiful Rooms, well furnished, to rent, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at prices to suit; location very desirable for those wishing to travel on steam cars or boat; table first class. House modern.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH Board, at No. 50 West Twenty-fourth street. Table and attendance first class. No moving in May.

PARLOR FLOOR, WITH BATH, WATER CLOSET, HOT and cold water, to let, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. At No. 48 Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth ave.

PARTIES DESIRING COMFORTS AND FREEDOM OF home can find pleasant accommodations with a small social family at 151 East Twenty-seventh street. Prices moderate. No moving in May.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, EN SUITE OR SINgly, at 36 East Twelfth street, a few doors west from Broadway; no moving in May.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO SECURE A permanent home with some genteel private family. Location central. Unexceptionable references. Address, stating terms, J. W. C., box 3,217 Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD AND LODGING IN a respectable private family, where she can have a comfortable home; location above Forty-second street, east side; no objection to Yorkville or Harlem. Price not to exceed $6. Address GERMANIA, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURNISHED ROOM, OR Room with alcove, without board, in a house where entire freedom of action will be had. Address, stating terms, S. B., box 102 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A FAMILY where use of piano and instruction will be given as an equivalent; references exchanged. Address for one week D. L., 60 Jane street.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, 1870, FOR A YEAR (to only boarders); suit of Rooms on second floor; prefer furnishing all except carpet; between Fifth and Seventh avenues, above Twenty-third street, not above Fifty-first; good reference given and required. Address BOARDING, box 158 Herald office.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children and nurse, Board for the year; two communicating rooms, with accommodations for nurse, would answer; easy of access and terms not to exceed $30. Address, with location and terms, ECONOMY, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO small children and nurse; good neighborhood, below Twentieth street. Address, with terms, box 4,425 Post office.

FURNISHED FLOOR—FIRST OR SECOND, IN ANY pleasant location, with Board for three. Address H., Union League Club.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ON FIRST OR SECOND floor, with private table, wanted immediately, by a gentleman and wife; between Sixth and Lexington avenues and Twentieth and Fortieth streets; for about $50 per week. Address MAY, box 118 Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for five adults, in a respectable quiet family; best reference given and required. Address immediately, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, G. H. K., box 158 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A SMALL Room, with Board; private family preferred. Location between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, east side. Terms must be moderate. Address AMERICUS, 1,052 Third av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, permanent Board in the immediate vicinity of Central Park. Terms must be moderate and accommodations first class. Address C. D. T., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

119 MONTAGUE STREET.—BOARD ON BROOKLYN Heights.—Rooms to let, from the 15th April and the 1st May; rooms large and airy; location superior; table first class; terms moderate for the summer. References required.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two single gentlemen can find pleasant Rooms and good Board in a private family by applying at 17 Lincoln place, Wilson street, Williamsburg.

HOTELS.

A.—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH FAMIlies, transitantly or permanently. Park Avenue Hotel (European plan), Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Richly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets, one block from City Hall.—Rooms, with clean Beds, 50c. a day, $2 to $4 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER SOWERY AND Bayard (European plan).—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished; lodgings 50c. to 65c. nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., FRONTING ON De Mott Park.—First class summer Board at moderate prices; city and country combined; more convenient and accessible to lower part of city than even Fourteenth street, and conveyances much more comfortable; eight minutes from Jersey City ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets); 29 trains daily; New Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; first class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 15 Maiden lane.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND Twentieth street (table d'hote).—Elegant Rooms, en suite or singly, at moderate prices.
WM. E. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN.—MAGNIFIcent house; splendid grounds; mountain air; beautiful scenery; fine drives; open April 15; families taken at reduced rates until June 15. A. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
In compliance with the wishes of many families the hotel will open this season on the 10th of May. Terms reasonable and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

ELMER'S NEW HOTEL AT CORNWALL, THE CLARK House, will open on or about May 15.
WM. B. ELMER, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—MR. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the city, proposes to open the 1st of June or earlier and remain open late. Families wishing to secure Rooms for the season can make most favorable terms. Application can be made to W. L. FISH, Clifford House, 1,252 Broadway.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS—WILL OPEN APRIL 25; are now prepared to rent rooms for the coming season.

RUTHERFORD PARK HOTEL—ON THE PASSAIC river, N. J., will open on the 20th inst. Delightful location, excellent boating, fishing, bathing and fine drives. Terms moderate for the season or year.
KNAPP & ROPHERSON, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—TO let a newly furnished Bedroom to a gentleman; first class French Board; house five minutes from landing; good opportunity to learn the French language. Address P. L., box 204 Herald office.

A LADY WISHES BOARD NEAR A YOUNG LADIES' school, in a private family, for herself and daughter; location on the Hudson, 50 or 75 miles from the city preferred. Address J. F. F., station F, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ADIRONDACKS.—FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD can be secured at Keeseville, N. Y., on the old and favorite route to the Saranacs and St. Regis, and all information given concerning the Adirondacks by applying to the proprietor of the Ausable House, at 71 John street, from 1 to 4 today.

AT THE BAY VIEW HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I.—NEAR the great South Bay, and two minutes' walk from the Southside Railroad depot, stage running regularly to every train; fine boating, fishing, and still water bathing; boats in attendance at all times; terms moderate. Address ISAAC BEDELL, Sayville, Long Island, N. Y.

A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN BOARD ON A BEAUTIFUL farm 1½ hours' ride from the city, near the depot, with every accommodation, by addressing HAPPY HOME, Herald office.

BOARD—AT FORDHAM, SEVEN MINUTES' WALK from depot, 45 minutes by cars to Twenty-sixth street, 20 trains daily; horse cars every five minutes; hot and cold water in rooms; bathroom and closets; excellent table; terms moderate; stabling for horses. Address Mrs. C. C., Fordham, Westchester county.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE LARGE ROOMS and hall Bedroom on second floor; two large yards thickly shaded with magnolia and other ornamental trees. Address CHANDLER, box No. 9, Dover, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON FARM FOR A LADY and boy (12 years), one hour from New York. Address HOME, box 114 Herald office, stating location, price and particulars.

COUNTRY AND CITY BOARD WANTED FOR FAMIlies.—All wishing desirable boarding places promptly directed. Address (with stamp), BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 737 Broadway.

MADISON, N. J.—RIDGEDALE HOUSE HAS A FEW elegantly furnished Rooms still to let, en suite or singly, for the season; good table and every attention guaranteed. Address J. S. MOORE, box 168 Post office, Madison.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, VERY fine, airy Rooms in a genteel house (German family) to single gentlemen or lady and gentleman; splendid view and convenient to landing; references exchanged. Address M. M., Herald office.

STATEN ISLAND.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OF the highest respectability and position, desire to obtain Rooms and Board in a private family; location must be first class, having water view and be easily accessible to one of the boat landings; a retired country place preferred; if suited would be permanent. Address N., box 144 Herald office.

TWO LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM, WITH Board for four adults, wanted—Where no other boarders are taken; terms not to exceed $5 per week each; distance no objection. Giving full particulars, address RETIREMENT, Herald office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINted with the marble mantel business, and with a small capital, can hear of something to his advantage by addressing box 255 Brooklyn Post office, giving name and address.

A SMALL RESTAURANT, IN A GOOD DOWN TOWN location, for sale—Small amount of cash required; doing a good paying business.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSIness for sale—Large profits, good class of custom; $8,000 to $5,000 required; a fortune to a business man. Apply at 103 East Houston street, second floor.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN HAS A STORE FITted up and would like a party to furnish $3,000 or $5,000 to open a fancy dry goods or shoe store; could make $4,000 or $5,000 first year. Address BUSINESS, 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A PARTNER, WITH $600, TO BUY ONE-HALF AND take entire charge of a liquor store, doing a good business. Apply to HARDY, 33 Dey street, entrance on Church.

A PHYSICIAN, WITH $8,000 TO $5,000, CAN FIND an excellent opening to a splendidly remunerative practice by addressing HONOUR, 52 West Thirty-second st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRESSMAKING ESTABlishment for sale; large house, completely furnished; stock and furniture valued at $12,000; splendid location, large trade; very favorable terms to a party to take possession May 1. Address O. B. W., Herald office.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS IN ENGLAND INTRODuced and commissions undertaken by a gentleman going to London at once. C. H. I., 165 Broadway.

A PARTY HAVING MACHINERY WOULD LIKE TO arrange with responsible parties for the manufacture of articles in wood of any description to any extent. Address POWERS, box 234 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND who can furnish the best of references, about visiting Europe, would be glad to attend to any business requiring trust and ability. Address box 6,033 Post office, New York.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, AGED 26 YEARS, FIVE years' practical experience, desires a partnership with a physician in an established practice. No objection to leave the city. Can give the best reference. Address J. E. P., Herald office.

FOR $200 AN ENTERPRISING MAN CAN PURCHASE patented machinery worth $700 and secure half interest in patent, believed to be worth many thousands.
HOTZ & CO., 53 Pine street, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOURISHING CASH Grocery business in Jersey City, to take the place of one retiring; a live man with some capital will be liberally dealt with. Address, for eight days, CONFIDENCE, Herald office.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—A FIRST CLASS carpenter, industrious and reliable, can make drawings or estimates, wishes a partnership in an established paying business. Address, with particulars, PRACTICAL CARPENTER, Herald office.

TO STEAMBOAT MEN.—WANTED, A PRACTICAL man, with capital, to run a short, paying route. Address C., box 752 Post office.

BUSINESS WANTED—THAT WILL PAY TO INtroduce into St. Louis; one of the best retail stores; would rent part of the store or take an interest or purchase; best reference. Address N. A., Herald office.

GOOD IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for a stock of Merchandise, in sums of from $5,000 to $100,000. Address owner, JEFFERSON, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 TO $10,000, in a successful manufacturing business, paying 40 per cent net; money secured and references given; investigation solicited. Address MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

THE POSITION OF REGULAR CANVASSER ON A first class daily newspaper in this city is now open for a man of the right sort. Address PUBLISHER, box 4,592 Post office.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENT OWNERS.—HAVING had several years' experience in the sale of various patents, and travelled throughout the United States, and having just disposed of all on hand, would like to get the control and sale of some good practical patent for the purpose of selling rights exclusively. Any one having such will please give full description and address H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WHO CAN COMMAND about $2,000, in an established and profitable manufacturing business in the city; unquestionable references to parties for whom I am now working; if preferred would sell out, for want of funds. Address L. A. B., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, ENTERPRISING MAN, with $10,000, to take an interest in a safe mercantile business, to whom $10,000 profits will be guaranteed in one year. Address BUSINESS, Box 2,728 Post office.

WANTED—SITTINGS FOR TWO, IN MR. BEECHER'S church. Please address, stating number of pew, price and owner's address, BROTHERS, Brooklyn branch, Herald office.

WANTED TO INVEST—$500 TO $1,000, OR MORE IF required, in a good cash business; best references given and required. Principals only address, with full particulars, D. G. C., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS FAMILY Grocery or a good paying business, for cash. Address W. M. H., Herald office.

36 GOOD MEN WANTED WITH $100 TO JOIN THE advertiser in buying splendid farms in West Virginia. Address, for three days, CHEAP FARMS, Herald office, New York.

$500.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress, with this amount, to join in a commercial enterprise that will insure a liberal income.
EDGAR TREMAINE, 757 Broadway.

$1,500 CASH WILL PUT A GOOD MAN IN A lucrative position. Call on Messrs. PORTER & BOYNTON, 46 Broad street, room 26.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE MAN to join the advertiser in a highly respectable business, paying handsome profits; free from competition; capable of great extension without the slight risk; ample security given. Apply to H. H., 202 Broadway, room 17.

$15,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A SAFE manufacturing business, paying large profits. Parties who can control the above amount are invited to investigate. Apply at the office of the Gas Light Journal, 22 Pine street, room No. 9.

$25,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—TO INcrease a first class manufacturing business, now in successful operation and secured by letters patent; the closest investigation requested. For particulars address box 3,871 Post office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL AND PACKARD'S FOR MAY ready to morrow; is full of rich and racy matter, with portraits, characters, biographies, including governors, editors, assessing, &c; 20 cents, or $3 a year; newsmen will have it. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE, $1 50 A LOAD, FOR FURNITURE, Pianos and Merchandise of every description; goods dusted frequently and properly covered, and liberal cash advances made when required, by A. M. CRISTADAR, 427 Broadway, corner Howard.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND OTHER merchandise; money advanced if required. Also would buy any amount of furniture, &c. JOHNSON & CO., Auctioneers and Loan Brokers, 139 Bowery.

FINE ROOMS IN BUILDING 323 AND 325 FOURTH avenue, for the storage of furniture, &c. Apply on the premises or to GEORGE PLATT & SON, 48 East Fourteenth street.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES—MOST EXTENSIVE AND complete in the world; separate compartments for Furniture, Baggage and other properties; always accessible; commodious elevators. Eighth avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street.

MATRIMONIAL.

CONFIDENTIAL.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN INtroduced; interviews arranged; correspondence furnished; introductory letters issued daily unless.
Mme. VERES, 10 Amity street.

MYLON'S MATRIMONIAL BUREAU, 18 BOND street, near Broadway.—Hundreds of truly happy marriages effected through this excellent institution is the best proof of its respectability. Hours daily from 1 to 6.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application (narcotization); gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set $10. Old sets bought. Flowers for thin faces.
J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand, near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on
THIS (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
MACBETH MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office; at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
COMEDY SEASON.
Engagement
of
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE,
Commencing MONDAY NEXT, April 18, 1870,
when he will perform
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
in the comedy, in three acts (altered by Stirling Coyne from his play of Everybody's Friend"), entitled
A WIDOW HUNT,
and
TOODLES,
TOODLES,
in an entirely new version—never acted in New York—of the comic drama of that name—both of which plays will be produced with special attention to detail.
Box Sheet now open.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR.....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.....Manager
THE CLIMAX.
TENTH WEEK
of the dramatic event of the age, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from February 7 to April 9 (64 representations) by upwards of
164,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
TEN PREMIERES.
SIX SECONDES.
TWENTY-FIVE CORYPHEES.
THE GREAT AJAX.
DEVON CANCAN.
GRAND SPANISH BALLET.
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE.
GREAT SNAKE BALLET.
BEAUTIFUL SCARF DANCE
TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATICS.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.
ON EASTER MONDAY,
First night of a new grand
AMAZONIAN BALLET,
BY SIGNOR COSTA,
with entire new dresses by Miss Knapp. Music selected and arranged from Meyerbeer's gems by Mr. Henry Tissington.
ANOTHER SENSATION.
A new, complete and genuine
SPANISH BALLET TROUPE
will shortly arrive in the United States and make their first appearance at this theatre.

FRENCH THEATRE—FECHTER.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
THE GREAT EUROPEAN ARTIST,
CHARLES FECHTER,
who will appear in New York, with
MISS LECLERCQ
and an admirable Company,
On MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870,
in the
LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. FECHTER.....as.....Claude Melnotte
Miss LECLERCQ.....as.....Pauline
Supported by Mrs. Melinda Jones, Mrs. Hinds, Messrs. Shewell, G. Becks, A. D. Bradley, &c.
Every appointment will be complete, and the public are respectfully informed that no expense has been spared by the management in mounting the piece, which will be placed upon the stage in the manner that the talents of this actor imperatively demand.
NOTICE.
Notwithstanding the immense outlay in procuring a suitable company and in placing this play upon the stage,
NO ADVANCE
will be made upon the old scale of prices in this house.
General Admission.....$1 00
Orchestra Chairs.....2 00
Balcony, Reserved Seats.....1 50
Family Circle.....50
Boxes.....From $30 to $15 each
The Box Office will be open on Monday, April 18, when seats can be secured for any night during Mr. Fechter's engagement.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
Engagement for a limited number of nights with the great
PROFESSOR SYLVESTER,
"THE WONDER OF THE WORLD,"
from the Royal European theatres, who will appear in his SUPERNATURAL ILLUSIONS,
visited by his beautiful Sprite,
Miss ANGELIQUE SCHOTT.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS in their "SOIREE DETHIOPE."
PRESENTATION MATINEE SATURDAY, at 3¼ O'CLOCK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 BOWERY.
THE COMIC DANCERS, LEGGET AND ALLEN,
LEGGET AND ALLEN, LEGGET AND ALLEN,
in their matchless Polish Statuettes and Marble Slab Dance.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
JACK SHEPPARD'S DREAM.
JACK SHEPPARD'S DREAM.
NELSE SEYMOUR AND FRANK KEENS.
TONY PASTOR'S LATEST SONGS.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. DAN BRYANT.
14th street, adjoining Academy of Music. 14th street.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH. CROWDED NIGHTLY.
OVER 165TH NIGHT OF SHOO, FLY.
SHOO, FLY, DON'T BOTHER ME! SHOO, FLY.
Genuine hit of Mr. G. W. H. Griffin's burlesque of
HAMLET. | LIVE INGIN. | SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET. | LIVE INGIN. | SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET. | LIVE INGIN. | SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET. | LIVE INGIN. | SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET. | LIVE INGIN. | SHOO, FLY.
HAMLET. | LIVE INGIN. | SHOO, FLY.
Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed, G. W. H. Griffin, Little Mac.
DANIEL IN THE BRYANT'S DEN.
DAN BRYANT. SHOO FLY. DAN BRYANT.

STEINWAY HALL.—KOWALSKI'S CONCERT, APRIL 20.—KOWALSKI will perform WEBER'S CONCERTO; SARASATE will perform MENDELSSOHN'S CONCERTO. Other distinguished artists and Arditti's orchestra. Reserved seats at the hall and at 701 and 113 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS ELOCUTIONIST, WHO RETIRES TO the country for the summer, will there qualify one pupil for the stage, platform, bar or pulpit, for a moderate price. Address R., box 188 Herald office.

STEINWAY HALL.
EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
FIRST GRAND POPULAR CONCERT,
on which occasion the following eminent artists will lend their aid:—
Madame MANZOCCHI,
Prima Donna Soprano, her first appearance in America.
Mr. W. CARODURI,
the young American Tenor.
Herr HERMANNS,
the Great German Basso.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
the two great Representative Pianists of America.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN,
the celebrated Organist.
Mr. S. B. WHITELEY,
Conductor and Accomp

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, THE NEW FOUR STORY high stoop Dwelling 173 Seventy-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Owner at 336 Bowery.

A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE IN TWELFTH street, between Second and Third avenues, 25x60; lot 103; modern improvements; in fine order; cheap and on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, 160 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

A FINE, SUBSTANTIAL THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, 20 feet front, in Fifty-seventh street, overlooking East river; charming location; only $14,000. M. H. KIMBALL, 251 East Fifty-seventh street.

AT 111 BROADWAY—EAST SIDE HOUSES OR LOTS for sale; send for permits; examine property; compare prices; submit offers; call or enclose stamp for circular. STANLEY DAY.

A DESIRABLE MODERN FOUR STORY STRICTLY first class brown stone basement Dwelling, exceedingly low; 20x60, lot 100 feet; Thirty-first street, near Madison avenue; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE MARKET—FIRST CLASS order; neighborhood excellent; price $14,000. Address ANXIOUS TO SELL, Herald office.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AT A gold price, the first class new four story brown stone House No. 85 East Fifty-fourth street; house 25x55 and lot 100. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, 555 Madison avenue.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE VERY superior four story Dorchester front House 561 Madison avenue, next door to Fifty-fourth street; house 25x50, lot 100 feet; finished in hard wood throughout. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. J. C. SARES.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, marble hall, 165 East Seventy-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues; or will let to a good tenant. Apply to owner, WM. H. REAGAN, No. 5 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FIRST CLASS THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, new number 145 East Fifty-second street, second stone house east of Lexington avenue; will be sold with Carpets, Shades and Gas Fixtures, all new; price $15,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 253 LEXINGTON avenue; house in perfect order; newly painted; built by the owner; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON avenue and Fifty-third street and four adjoining; 0x60; lot 95; four story and basement; finished in the most elegant manner and fitted up on a new plan, and will be sold cheap. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone Houses, finished in a superior manner. Apply to DANIEL HENNESSY, owner, 135 East Fifty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

TWO LOTS—ONE ON FIFTY-THIRD STREET AND the other in the rear on Fifty-second street; size of the plot 25x100; distant 95 feet west of Madison avenue; very desirable for private gentleman wishing a connecting lot for stable and garden; terms to suit; price low. Address J. A. W., station A.

$7,500 EACH.—TWO OF THE ELEGANT THREE story Cottages, Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues; also one adjoining, 18 feet front, 10 rooms, painted throughout, stairs and front basement panelled in walnut; all done by days' work; $8,500. The above three houses have all improvements. Lots half block. Owner on premises No. 255.

West Side.

A.—FOR SALE, IN FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Sixth av., a three story brick, brown stone trimmings; excellent order; price $12,000. For permits inquire of Mr. BERRIAN, 1,550 Broadway, near Forty-eighth street.

A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH BAKERY, for sale—Gas, &c.; water throughout the house; price $10,500 with $6,000 a $4,000 cash. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, 539 West Twenty-ninth street.

A FIRST CLASS BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE, in complete order, on 46th street, near 5th avenue, to sale extremely low. Others—$12,000 to $24,000 and upwards. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET; handsomely finished in black walnut, marble hall; built by days' work. Apply to owner on premises, 58 Fifteth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FOR SALE—NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements; 20x100; 455 West Forty-seventh street. Inquire on the premises, or of ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, Eleventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, 105 AND 107 West Forty-ninth street, 100 feet west of Sixth av.; the lots are 25x100; on 105 is a three story and basement high stoop brick, with wide alleyway under, stable and carriage house in rear; 107 is a three story and basement frame house. For particulars apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber yard, Eleventh avenue, corner Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—SEVEN THREE STORY STONE FRONT Houses on Fifty-fifth street, Nos. 304, 306, 313 a 325, at a great bargain; built by day's work. WM. BEDELL, 306 West Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 510 Seventh avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; perfect order; fine location. Apply at 205 Front st.

FOR SALE LOW—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 5 West Twenty-first street, one door west of the Union Club. Most desirable for residence or investment. The furniture can be purchased if desired, as the family is going abroad. E. H. LE DLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a first class, small, elegantly finished House; if let price furnished, $250 per month. For further information apply on the premises, 62 West Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to Mrs. N. HAYWOOD, between the hours of 2 and 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE STORY AND BASEment frame Cottage, 154 West Thirty-third street, $5,000; $1,000 cash; balance $40 annually; rent $270. THEO. MARTINE, 74 Robinson street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL NEW BROWN stone House in West Fifty-first street; furniture entirely new and of the best quality; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Address for three days WALKER, 116 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop marble front House, partly furnished, 20 West Thirty-fifth street, in complete order and has all modern improvements. Apply on premises, or to GEO. CALDWELL, owner, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 3 Vesey street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WHOLE OR PART BRICK Factory, with steam power, 75x100, 624 West Forty-seventh street. Inquire at 25 Ferry street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—MANUFACTORY, IN Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; 54x90; six stories and basement; substantial, with good light; suitable for heavy business, formerly used for manufacturing safes, now for carriages; also a House and Lot adjoining. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, 21 Cedar street.

WITHIN TWENTY MINUTES OF WALL STREET, BY elevated railroad—Four story brown stone House; unexceptionable neighborhood, thoroughly built; in fine order. Apply on premises, 322 West Thirty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

9TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Three story high stoop brick House, 22½ feet wide, nearly furnished if desired; all improvements; for sale cheap. WM. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine street.

40 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET.—FOR SALE, FOUR story brown stone front, extra deep, constructed in the most approved manner; inspection requested; full lot. Apply on premises.

$1,000 DOWN, $7,000 ON TIME, WILL PURchase the handsome two story high stoop brick House, in 18th street, third brick house east of Seventh avenue, north side.

$20,000 WILL PURCHASE FIRST CLASS THREE story high stoop brown stone corner House on Fifty-ninth street, near Central Park; also 50 houses, at low prices. A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

$28,000—FINE 3 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, with Extension, in elegant order, near 5th avenue, Murray Hill; terms easy; a bargain. Also, 4 story brown stone, same locality, very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, FOUR STORY BROWN stone House; 21x56x100; elegantly finished. If you want to buy don't fail to see it. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY, CONSISTING of ten Stores and Dwellings, well rented. WM. BERRIAN, 1,550 Broadway, near Forty-eighth st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AHEAD AGAIN.—ONLY $7,500 FOR AN ELEGANT two story and a half, basement and subcellar House, all improvements, on the hill, two blocks from Washington Park. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH basement Philadelphia brick House, 112 Keap street, near Bedford avenue (the Prospect Park avenue, 32x48x1.0, perfect order, ten minutes from ferry to Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferry to Grand street. Inquire at H. B. SCHOLES' foundry, foot of Rodney street and Kent avenue.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 64 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, finished in the best manner, containing 10 rooms and extension, including bathroom; hot and cold water to top of house; range, Baltimore heater; good sub-cellar and splendid yard, with choice grapevines; neighborhood first class; price $6,000; terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN GREENPOINT, A THREE story and basement brick House; 19 rooms; newly papered and painted throughout; water on each floor; good location; convenient to ferries; rent low. Apply at JOHNSON'S Hat Stores, Greenpoint, L. I.

PAY YOUR RENT IN THE SHAPE OF INTEREST ON PURCHASE, AND OWN YOUR HOUSE.

For sale, on easy terms, four story brown stone House in pleasantest part of Brooklyn; 50 feet court yard; furnace, new range, gas and all water conveniences; 119 Second place; price $12,000; furniture for sale. Address HOUSE, box 466 Post office, New York.

$7,000.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House 53 Morton street, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire on premises.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—A NICE THREE story House, with full lot, very cheap; a good chance for a grocery or liquor store, or any other business, on account of natures being there; strongly built, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, 35 Grand street, second floor, three doors from First street, Hoboken, N. J.

To Let or Lease.

A FLOOR TO LET—NO. 46 ESSEX STREET, JERSEY City, 10 minutes' from ferry; has water, gas and every convenience for housekeeping; rent $27 per month for a small respectable family. Apply at Mrs. KEMP'S.

TO LET—AT 61 SIXTH STREET, HOBOKEN, SECOND Floor, five rooms, four closets; water up; rent $22 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A TWO STORY AND basement brick House, 14 York street, containing eight rooms, with gas, range, wash trays and bath; two blocks from the ferry; rent $300. Apply to BENJAMIN O. EDGE, 134 Washington street, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

$1,000.—TO LET, IN HUDSON CITY, COUNTRY Seat; large double house, with one acre choice land and fruit; splendid residence. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A SHREWSBURY RIVER COTTAGE FOR SALE.—Situated opposite the Highlands, near Rumsome station; four acres of ground, fruit, shade and ornamental trees, asparagus, berries, &c.; dwelling has twelve rooms, completely furnished; barn, carriage, boat and ice houses; all in good order. Address W. T. DE VOE, room 425 Metropolitan Hotel.

AT 111 BROADWAY, COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished. Call for descriptive list. Send for permits; compare rates; submit offers; enclose stamp for circular. STANLEY DAY.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE, A NEW FRENCH ROOF Cottage, nine rooms, heater, gas, river view, good neighborhood, &c.; only $6,000, cash $2,000. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, TWO FRENCH roof Cottages, for season or year; gas, heater, river view; near depot; good neighborhood; low rent. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

AT FAIRMOUNT, NEAR TREMONT DEPOT—A NEW Cottage, eight rooms, $350; also one of six rooms, $250; good gardens. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

AT JAMAICA, L. I.—15 ACRES AT AUCTION; THE late Residence of Judge Moses D. Gale will be sold at auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, on Wednesday, April 20, at 12 o'clock. Parties desiring to view the place can obtain particulars from LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers, 11 Pine street, or from O. W. DITCHETT, Real Estate office, No. 2 New Chambers street.

AT MOUNT VERNON, NEAR DEPOT—A HANDSOME Residence, with seven acres land, all necessary outbuildings; will be sold at a bargain. JOHN H. GRAY, Owner, 78 Cedar street.

AT NEW ROCHELLE—FOR SALE, 10 LOTS, THREE steps from railroad depot. For information inquire at L. EBERT'S Confectionery, 50 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

AT NEW ROCHELLE—A NEAT DWELLING, GOOD order, 15 rooms, for sale or let on moderate terms. A. H. LOCKWOOD, 21 Mercer street.

ASTORIA, L. I.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SUMmer or year, House on Wardell street, near East river; 13 rooms; plenty fruit, garden. Apply to JAMES V. H. LAWRENCE, on premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—AT JAMAICA, L. I., for sale; 10 acres Land, well laid out; surroundings first class; will be sold very low. For particulars apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 third avenue.

AT KINGSTON, N. J.—A GOOD FARM OF 70 ACRES; adjoins depot; two sets of buildings, apple and peach orchards; 50 acres cultivated, balance timber and pasture. A bargain; only $4,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A BARGAIN.—ONE MILE AND A HALF FROM NEW Brunswick, a splendid Farm of 109 acres; capital land, fine stream of water, large apple and peach orchards; good house, 11 rooms; abundant outbuildings; superior location. Price $15,000; will take $11,000; a sacrifice. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A VERY PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT; HOUSE 16 rooms, with stable and 2½ acres of land, at Washington Heights, to rent, furnished, at $2,500, or unfurnished, at $2,000 per annum. J. VAN BUREN, 54 Pine street.

AT NEW ROCHELLE, RYE, HUDSON, MELROSE, Astoria, Clifton, West New Brighton, Elizabeth, Cranford, Milburn, South Bergen, Greenville and Jersey City, furnished and unfurnished, Houses to rent. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, YONKERS, NEW ROchelle, New Brighton, and other desirable localities—Furnished and unfurnished Residences to let. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—BRICK Villa, at low rent, on lease to a good party; gas and all modern conveniences. This place presents great attractions in its beautiful views and close proximity to the city, while enjoying every privacy and retirement afforded by a country life; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 253½ Broadway.

AT TENEFLY, ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF New Jersey—27 acres, elegantly located; susceptible of being divided into villa plots; high, dry and healthy. The view extends over many miles and embraces the entire picturesque valley of the Palisades. Will be sold cheap or exchanged for improved city property. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES, COTTAGES, COUNtry Residences and Farms, some elegantly furnished, in the lower part of Westchester county; also Docks on Harlem river, near the bridge, and Stores on Boston road, Mott Haven. Apply to JOHN M. BECK, Boston road, near 135th street, Mott Haven, or 29 Broadway, New York, rooms Nos. 8 and 9, between 12 and 2.

A FINE OLD MANSION, WITH HALF AN ACRE; shade and fruit; one hour by rail; fare 12 cents; three minutes' walk from depot; ground high; good society, schools, churches, &c.; rent $450 a year. HENRY H. JONES, 73 Barclay street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS AND COUNTRY Seats for sale and exchange at Bloomfield, Montclair, Ridgewood Paterson, Ramsey, Spring Valley, Tarrytown and at most of the stations within 40 miles of city; prices from $3,000 to $30,000. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, FOR YACHT CLUB, SUMMER hotel or private residence, a beautiful Residence, in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, 20 miles from New York, situated directly on the Sound, opposite Sands Point Light; absolutely healthy and free from mosquitoes. The land, about 30 acres, under good cultivation, with abundance of fruit, and capable of being divided to make four good places, but perfect as a whole. The buildings are complete and desirable for any purpose. It is very desirable for a yacht club or hotel, having an abundant and safe harbor, easy of access, with good sea bathing. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Turner's station, on Erie Railway, five minutes' walk from depot; splendid view of surrounding country; over two acres land; house in A1 order; splendid cellar under whole house; kitchen, dining room and double parlors on first floor; elegant water, with cistern, in kitchen; six rooms on second floor; outbuildings, with barn 24 by 32 feet, with cistern in basement; choice fruit, &c. Inquire of ALFRED COOPER, Turner's, N. Y., or NELSON SECOR, 189 Duane street, New York. Price $6,500.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.—Country Seats for sale in this desirable location; nice Cottage, 7 rooms, $3,500; one do., 9 rooms, $5,000; fine Place, 1 acre $10,000; extra nice Place, fine modern buildings, $13,000; one do., $20,000. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

BRICK PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP—60 ACRES; fine Material, Machinery and Buildings, suitable for making 100,000 brick per day. Sell in part. E. E. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, at Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich, Stamford and Norwalk; rents from $300 to $2,500; a large number at Fanwood, Plainfield, Dunellen, Bloomfield, Montclair, Rutherford Park and Paterson; others at Rahway, Staten Island, Nyack, Riverdale, Yonkers and Tarrytown. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—TO LET, A TWO STORY furnished brick Cottage, near Otsego Lake; good boating and fishing; rent $100 per month. R. K. MOHARG, 77 Cedar street.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA, N. Y., NEAR depot, for sale or exchange for city property, or to let; 160x125x160; 175 rooms. Apply to J. B. KETCHAM, 401 Fourth avenue.

DELAWARE, DELAWARE, THE HOME OF THE peach, the fruit garden of America.—Elegant country seat, splendid mansion and fruit farm for sale. 54 acres garden land, 600 peach trees, 600 apple trees, 500 pear trees, 100 apricot trees, 100 cherry trees, 7 acres early Wilson and Kittatinny blackberries, 1 acre Philadelphia raspberries, 1 acre Wilson's Sterling strawberries; plums, grapes, currants and gooseberries; buildings all new; estate in perfect order; elegant grove and flower garden; 53 different kinds of roses; pond for bathing; splendid climate, health, wealth and profits; estimated receipts from fruit above $5,000 yearly; near depot and village of 4,000 people; very best of society; will be sold at a price which will make it the best bargain in the United States. For full particulars call immediately on the proprietor, A. B. MORRISON, at C. R. Woods & Co., commission merchants, 41 Jay street, New York, where photographs of the property may be seen. Will exchange for rented property and some cash.

ELEGANT HOUSE, 25 ROOMS, TO LEASE—FOR first class boarding house, or furnished, for summer, to private family, on Richmond terrace, near Blancard's Pavilion, New Brighton, S. I. W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—FINE RESIDENCES for sale, $4,500 to $30,000. A few Houses to rent. Choice Farms for investment and improvement. C. D. KELLOGG & D. W. SMITH, 115 Broadway, and corner Dean and Palisade avenues Englewood.

ENGLEWOOD AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—MAGnificent Country Seats, Farms, Cottages, Lots, &c., for sale at great bargains; many houses to let. Full description with KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD.—FOUR ELEGANT FRENCH AND Swiss Villas, each 12 spacious rooms; every comfort; stable, 1 acre ground; splendid views, choice neighborhood and easy terms. C. D. KELLOGG & D. W. SMITH, 115 Broadway, and corner Dean and Palisade ave., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT ROSSVILLE, Staten Island, situated about four blocks from the Sound; corner lot, 47.6x100; two story frame house, 34x30 (outside measurement), well built and in good order, containing eight rooms; grape arbor, ornamental trees, &c. Steamboat Maitano leaves foot of Franklin street every afternoon at 3, arriving at Rossville at 4:40. Returning leaves Rossville at 7½ A. M., and arriving at New York at 9 A. M. Stage connects also with the Staten Island Railroad, enabling parties to go to and from the city at various hours during the day. Price $5,700, part of which can stand on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to G. G. SPENCER, Third Avenue Savings Bank, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AT DUTCH KILLS, LONG ISLAND, A two story House, with five lots, pleasantly located; a well of good water near the door; plenty of shade and fruit trees; ten minutes from Thirty-fourth street ferry by the Astoria and Hunter's Point horse cars, which pass the door. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. PAYNTAR, Dutch Kills.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ONE HOUR from city, large double House, one acre, stable, shade, near salt water, bathing, fishing, fine neighborhood, only $6,500; partially furnished, $7,000; terms easy; great bargain. EXECUTOR, 46 White street.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, IN PERFECT order; seven large rooms; lot 84.6x175, garden well laid out, asparagus bed and fruits, trees of any kind in full bearing; four minutes only from depot; terms to suit, and very easy; possession on the 1st of May. Address, on the premises, 405 (new No.) Mulberry street, Newark, N. J.; or 64 Nassau street, room No. 8, New York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON CENtral avenue, a small Farm of about 9 acres. Inquire of JOHN KORNAHRENS, 650 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, ELEGANT RESIdence, all modern improvements, five minutes from ferry, carriage house, &c.; $9,000. Surroundings the best. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 70 ACRES, IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, Westchester county, near the new Boulevard. Apply to S. TOWLE, 115 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—WEST NEW BRIGHTON, DESIRABLE Cottage, eight rooms, corner lot, carriage house, fruit, flowers; cosey place; surroundings good; eight minutes from ferry; walks flagged; $4,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HALF MORTgage:—Westchester county—Country Residence at Riverdale; water, gas, &c.; three acres Land. House and three Lots at Yonkers. House and two Lots, ten Lots, twenty-two Lots, at Fordham. House and eight Lots at Tremont, Queens county, L. I.—Three Plots (four lots each) at Woodside; House and sixty-five Lots (adjacent to A. T. Stewart's late purchase) at Hicksville. For particulars apply to R. J. WADDELL, 185 William street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FINE, NEW, FRENCH ROOF HOUSE in Fordham; ten rooms, four lots, carriage house; fine neighborhood. KETCHUM, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT SING-SING, 2½ STORY HIGH BASEment Cottage House, with large stable; water and every convenience; house has 11 rooms, heater, closets, gas, hot and cold water; lot about 100x100; extensive and beautiful views of the river and country; in perfect order; for sale low on easy terms; photographs can be seen at owner's office. THEO. MACE, 106 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—HIGHLY CULTIVATED FRUIT FARM; 2,000 choice trees in full bearing; large quantities of small fruit; one hour in New Jersey; will be sacrificed to immediate purchaser. GEO. F. POSTWICK, 19 Nassau street, late 312 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, ON Fort Hill, New Brighton, Staten Island, a fine, comfortable House, with 12 rooms, heater, range, gas; beautiful view; near the landing; immediate possession; terms moderate. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE Residence, near depot, with half an acre of ground, partially furnished, for sale cheap, in consequence of removal of occupant. Apply to or address D. S. JONES, No. 35 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM GRIST MILL AND ONE acre of land, at Rockville Centre, 17 miles on the Long Island Southside Railroad; near depot. Can be adapted to other manufacturing. Inquire of HENRY RANDALL, No. 2 Willoughby Buildings, Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A gentleman's Country Seat at Oyster Bay, L. I., with 20 acres of ground; fully furnished in the best manner; house gothic, with 10 rooms, outbuildings, &c.; carriages and horses if desired; terms easy. For particulars inquire at W. H. VAN WYCKS, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a small double two story frame House; lot 50 by 100; terms $5,000; rented furnished $25 per month; if unfurnished $80 per month. Inquire on the premises, 188 Fairmount avenue, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SPRING VALLEY, ROCKland county, N. Y., on line of Northern Railroad of New Jersey. House and seven acres of land; house is in complete order, plenty fruit and fine barn on the premises; only five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HERRICK & WAKEMAN, 28 Water street.

FRENCH ROOF COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS; GARDENers' house, excellent barn and outhouses; garden laid out; abundance of choice fruit, good water and splendid view; one hour from the city, on Staten Island; for sale at a sacrifice. Address OWNER, box 2,040 Post office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SOME DESIRAble Houses, at reasonable rents; three large elegant—summer or year—near St. Mark's and Fordham, New Brighton, S. I. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CASTLETON, STATEN Island, a Dwelling, with four Lots of ground, pleasantly situated, on Bodine street, near Tompkins avenue. Inquire of H. R. HATFIELD, Bull's Head Bank, New York, or GEO. C. LEVER, Columbia street, Castleton.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Metuchen, N. J., a delightful Country Home, consisting of dwelling house of 11 rooms, barns, carriage house and other outbuildings, with five or more acres of land, thoroughly tile drained and in fine work order; situated on a gentle elevation overlooking the village, 12 minutes' walk from depot; fine southern exposure; perfectly sheltered on the north and west; easy access to church, school and stores; a fine lawn and garden; choice variety of ornamental shrubbery and evergreens; fruit of all kinds in abundance. Apply to owner, Metuchen depot, or at Nos. 8 and 10 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence at Rutherford Park, N. J., two story house, 10 large rooms, barn, &c.; 1½ acre ground, variety of fruit; five minutes from Erie depot; rent $800. Inquire of GEO. M. HUGHES, Station Agent.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF THE FINEST FARM IN Middlesex county, New Jersey—The well known Boekman farm at Gibson station, near New Brunswick; must be sold immediately; any reasonable offer will be accepted. F. FLATAU, No. 4 New Chambers street.

Will remove April 25 to No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

HUNTINGDON, LONG ISLAND, 34 MILES FROM NEW York.—Choice Place of nine acres; cottage house, nice garden, plenty fruit, good barn; owner's wife lately deceased and himself going to England; price $4,000. JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

HOLBROOK, L. I.—SEVERAL COTTAGES AT LOW prices, on easy terms; Lots $25; Farms of 5 to 25 acres, $50 per acre; close to depot; avenues graded; healthy location; church, school, &c.; good prospect for a mason, also blacksmith. T. A. E. WEBSTER, 57 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FLUSHING, L. I.; recently built upon a corner lot, 100 by 157, with hot and cold water, bathroom, gas and all modern improvements; it is within 7 minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and healthy and pleasantly located. Inquire of P. A. PERRIN, 278 Pearl street.

ONLY $500 CASH, BALANCE CAN REMAIN, FOR A comfortable brick House; nine rooms; gas and water; price $3,500. The above is on a beautiful avenue, one hour from New York; communication every hour; fare 10 cents. OWNER, 52 John street, room 15.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—CONVENIENT to New York; 400 acres, with fine improvements; $40,000. One of 300 acres; $30,000. One of 215 acres, very desirably located; $25,000. Several others at about $100 per acre. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN.—A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, 8 acres, finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located; for sale cheap, or exchange. Also, others, of all sizes, prices and localities, for sale or exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO LET—AT MINEOLA, L. I., A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 11 rooms; attached is a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees and vines; rent $50 per month. Apply at the Mineola Post office.

TO LET—AT NORWOOD, N. J., A LARGE DOUBLE House, three-quarters of a mile from station; large garden; plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c. Apply to W. M. WHITMORE, No. 47 Wall street.

TO LET—HOUSE, BARN AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, with two acres or more of garden land; fruit of all kinds; three miles from the city, at depot; rent $400. Call at 1,064 Second avenue.

TO LET—AT CROTON, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, A fine, large House, well furnished; water throughout and all conveniences; has fine river view, large barn, ice house, filled, shade and fruit trees. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A VERY LARGE FIRST CLASS House, with stables, suitable for a hotel or boarding house; also a House of twelve rooms, partially furnished. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, A LARGE HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements and conveniences; elegantly furnished, large greenhouse attached; one barn and stable, lawn and shade trees. Also a Swiss Cottage, furnished. Also a French Cottage, unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, A COUNTRY RESIdence within eight minutes' drive of Vanderbilt landing; the house contains 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.; completely furnished, stable, outbuildings, vegetable garden, with all kinds of small fruit and fruit trees and about 18 acres of ground handsomely laid out; the view is one of the most beautiful on the island; also a Cottage on Vanderbilt avenue, containing 9 rooms and basement, unfurnished. For further particulars apply to CHARLES UNGER, 48 Exchange place.

TO LET—A NICE LITTLE PLACE IN NEW JERSEY, of eight acres, with house, containing six rooms, barn and other outbuildings; all in good order, about two miles from Milburn station, on Morris and Essex Railroad. To a good tenant, will be rented very low. Apply to HIRAM RAYNOR, 76 Broadway, or to A. T. WOODRUFF Postmaster, Springfield, N. J.

TO LET—ON THE LINE OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD, 25 minutes from the city and ten from depot, a new two story and basement House; good location; fine garden; rent only $400. For particulars apply at 838 Broadway, basement store.

TO LET—ELIZABETH, NEW MODERN HOUSE, IN the most elevated part of the city; all improvements; neighborhood first class; rent $1,000. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSE AT WILton, Morrisania, with 16 City Lots; handsomely laid out; plenty of fruit and shade trees; three-quarters of an hour from Twenty-sixth street, via Harlem Railroad; rent very low to a good tenant. Address W. B. C., Herald office.

TO LET—AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK AND New Haven Railroad, 17 miles from New York, handsome Cottage Residence, containing 8 rooms, with all modern improvements; convenient to depot and in every respect desirable. Apply to GEO. B. ACKERMAN, 178 Greenwich street, corner Dey.

TO LET—ON MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church station, for six months or a year; new House, newly furnished; modern improvements. See E. BARR, with H. B. Claflin & Co.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, COTTAGE; STABLE, GARden, fruit trees; three acres; rent $440. Also Cottage, garden and two acres; rent $400. Also Store and Dwelling at depot; rent $400. Apply to BENJ. F. HASKIN, depot, Fordham, or JOHN B. HASKIN, 117 Broadway.

TO LET—144TH STREET (MOTT HAVEN), A TWO story high stoop French roof brick Dwelling, 15 rooms; five minutes' walk from depot; rent $500. Inquire of J. L. BENNETT, corner Boston road and 145th street, Mott Haven, or THOMAS R. CROW, 376 Canal street, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE brown stone House 93 East Jersey street, Elizabeth, N. J., only five minutes' walk from the two depots; 50 trains a day each way; the house contains a large parlor, dining room and kitchen and eight bedrooms; it has gas, bathroom, &c. For terms apply on the premises, 93 East Jersey street, or to Messrs. B. & H., 140 Water street, New York.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEATLY FURnished Houses in a park of 40 acres, near the depot; pure mountain air; splendid scenery; one hour's ride from New York. Apply to J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House; every requisite for first class residence; $150 month. Fine Residence, furnished; five acres in garden; fruit and lawn; $1,500. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT WEST Morrisania, 25 minutes from Twenty-seventh street, 15 minutes' drive from upper end of Central Park, a delightfully situated House, on a elevated site, containing 15 rooms, with ample grounds containing beautiful walks, flowers and fruit of all kinds; in close proximity to sailing, bathing, &c.; healthful, good water and delightful scenery; carriage house and stables. Address OWNER, box 144 Herald office.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A COTTAGE, eight rooms; water in house; desirable location; three minutes from railroad depot and ten minutes from steamboat landing; rent $400 per year. E. B. WESTON, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET—NEAR KINGSBRIDGE, A HOUSE CONTAINing 10 rooms, replete with all modern improvements, together with 2½ acres of land, carriage house, stable, &c.; rent $700. Apply between 1 and 2 P. M. to E. D. EWEN, 88 Duane street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A DOUBLE TWO STORY House; a good location for city boarders; a fine view of the river. Inquire at 16 and 18 Jay street.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, DWELLING, 11 rooms, recently put in good order; fine location and healthy, near the landing; possession immediately; rent $600. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 100 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, DWELLing, 11 rooms, stable, carriage house, 11 acres of land, garden, all in fine order; recently repaired and painted; near the landing; one mile from depot or railroad; rent $600. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 100 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HOUSE, FIT FOR ANY kind of business, in Tremont, Westchester county. Apply on the prem

WASHINGTON.

Secret Investigation of the Charges Against General Howard.

The Boston and New York Post Offices.

Alleged Frauds in Building Contracts.

The Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company.

Ben Butler Ventilates His Views of Political Economy.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

A Star Chamber Committee at Work—The Wood-Howard Investigation.

The Wood-Howard investigation began to-day, and several witnesses appeared for the prosecution. General Howard and Fernando Wood were both present, attended by counsel. Among the first acts of the committee was the passage of a resolution making all the proceedings of the committee strictly secret. Counsel, witnesses and all concerned were enjoined not to mention outside anything that might be said or done in the committee room. Mr. Wood was in favor of having the investigation open and of allowing the representatives of the public press to be present. To this arrangement Mr. Arnell, the chairman of the committee, and a majority of the friends of General Howard objected. The counsel were informed that no copies of evidence would be allowed and that no redirect examination would be permitted. In short, this committee proposes to do what no other investigation has ever been able to accomplish—namely, stop all leaks and constitute itself a veritable Star Chamber. Under these circumstances nothing can be gained except from witnesses who have not the fear of the committee before their eyes. The witnesses examined to-day were A. S. Cox, executor of the estate upon which the Howard University is erected; the Recorder of Deeds for this District, and J. W. Rumsey and William Harney, contractors for the Howard University buildings. Mr. Cox testified that General Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, had purchased from him somewhere in the neighborhood of 150 acres of land at $1,000 per acre. The last payment, he stated, was a draft from General Balloch, disbursing officer of the bureau, on the Treasury for $114,000. The Register of Deeds submitted deeds for the whole purchase, and also three lots of the same land sold to General Howard and a trust deed for the sale of a house and lot of his in the city to D. L. Eaton, of the Freedmen's Bank. Rumsey and Harvey, the contractors, both testified that their contract was made with General Howard personally, and that their pay came from Balloch in the shape of drafts on the Treasury. Rumsey swore that he was present with Howard and Balloch at the headquarters of the Bureau when $24,000 in bonds of the First Congregational church were taken; that Balloch drew the check for the money and that Howard sent it to the Freedmen's Bank, with directions to deposit $13,000 to his account as special treasurer of the church fund, and the remaining $6,000 to his private account. Rumsey then turned over $18,000 in church bonds and Howard gave a mortgage on the house he had sold Eaton as security for the money loaned him. Testimony was taken showing the worthless character of the patent brick out of which the Howard University is built, and how Howard and his committees of the bureau was personally interested in these patent brick. Several of the workmen engaged on the building and some of the trustees and other officers of the First Congregational church are summoned for to-morrow. Fernando Wood wanted some one on the republican side of the House to offer a resolution making the proceedings of the committee open to the representatives of the press, as the investigation of the public printer; but he has not been able to get any one to do it.

The New York Custom House Fight—Collector Grinnell's Position Secure—Proposed Resignation of the American Minister in Berlin.

The parties who came on here crammed full of hostile intentions against Collector Grinnell are to have their labor as their sole reward. After all the trumpeting and blowing and boasting in which they indulged they will find out to-morrow, if indeed, it has not reached them already, that the President has not been in the least moved; that his faith in Grinnell is quite as strong as ever, and, in short, that Moses is likely to rule over the New York Custom House just so long as it suits his purpose to do so. Mr. Tom Murphy, of your city, was very desirous of stepping into Mr. Grinnell's shoes, and was backed up in his ambition by not a few of the disappointed republicans not enjoying the sweets of office. But Mr. Tom Murphy, in all probability, will have to wait a little longer. The Murphyites discovered that fact yesterday, and the anti-Grinnell faction forthwith switched on on another path in search of somebody else likely to command more importance in Presidential eyes. They hit on Pleasanton and commenced advancing upon the White House, with the motto "Pleasanton and victory" inscribed on their banners. But Pleasanton, though standing well at headquarters, proved no more acceptable against Grinnell than Tom Murphy himself. Now they are trying to shove forward somebody else; but my information, derived from the best source, is that no success will attend this movement either. It may happen that Mr. Grinnell may, in the course of time, give up the Custom House of his own accord, if his enemies have patience and let him alone; but in the face of menaces and misrepresentations he will never consent to abandon the field.

In this connection I may state that it is rumored that Mr. Bancroft desires to come home from Berlin, and that Mr. Grinnell is likely to be offered the mission to Prussia. But that matter has taken no shape yet, though it does look a little probable that should Bancroft really come back Mr. Grinnell would be tendered the position and likely enough resign the Collectorship.

The New York and Boston Post Offices.

Mr. Farnsworth, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, made a report to-day, concluding as follows:—

In the opinion of the committee a building in New York in all respects suitable and ample for the purpose of its construction, namely, a post office, should not cost to exceed two and a half million dollars, and could be erected and completed within that sum; that the amount exceeds the estimate made by Mr. Mullett for a granite building in 1868 over $300,000. The Post Office building in Boston should not cost over $1,000,000 for a first class fireproof building suitable and proper for the purpose of its construction. In this connection the committee call attention to a letter of Mr. Alpheus Hardy, a well known citizen of Boston, who has been and is largely engaged in building in that city, and also one of the commissioners appointed by Congress to select a site for the building. He says:—The building may be erected, and meet every reasonable want of the government, at a price not exceeding $800,000; say 22,000 feet of land covered at thirty-six dollars per square foot, finished and furnished; land, about $450,000—total cost, $1,250,000.

The committee say it seems very plain to them that the granite contracts, in connection with the other expenditures made upon the buildings under consideration, very greatly exceed, in both cases, the amounts appropriated when the contracts and expenditures were made. It is difficult to find a more palpable or flagrant violation of the spirit and intentions, if not the letter, of the law. The committee recommend that the contracts with the Dix Island Company and the Cape Ann Granite Company be annulled, and that no further appropriation be made for these buildings without a provision limiting their cost and making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer charged with the responsibility to see to it that plans are perfected and proper contracts made for the entire completion of the buildings within the amounts thus limited. The report is signed by six of the committee, namely:—Messrs. Farnsworth, Ferry, Tyner, Boyd, Adams and Smith, of Oregon.

Representatives Twichell and Fitch have prepared, but not yet presented, their views. They do not concur in the report of the majority of the committee for the following reasons:—First, the testimony elicited by the committee does not sustain the allegation that money has been expended in excess of the appropriations for the construction of the Post Office buildings in New York and Boston, or in violation of law; or, secondly, that the construction of said building in New York has been commenced and is in progress in an illegal and unsuitable manner (in the judgment of the minority); thirdly, no plans for the building had ever been approved by Congress.

The conference report on the disagreeing votes on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which has been agreed to by the Senate and will be by the House, appropriates one million dollars for the New York Post Office, with the following proviso:—

That no part of this sum, beyond the sum of $500,000, or any other sum appropriated for this purpose, shall be expended until a contract or contracts for the completion of the entire building in conformity with the plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, at all times under their direction, shall be entered into with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and for a sum not exceeding $3,000,000, including all sums already expended for this purpose, except for the site; and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this provision shall be deemed unlawful.

Five hundred thousand dollars is also appropriated for the Boston Post Office with a similar provision. No sum beyond half of this amount is to be expended until the contract is made, the entire cost of the building not to exceed a million and a half dollars, exclusive of the site.

Slight Flurry Among Diplomats—Secretary Fish Refuses to Receive the Peruvian Minister.

J. W. Caldwell, accredited as Minister of the Peruvian republic to the United States, was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day to make complaint that Secretary Fish refused to receive his credentials and to present him to the President. It appears that Mr. Fish refused to acknowledge Mr. Caldwell as Peruvian Minister on the ground that he is a citizen of the United States. Mr. Caldwell argued with the Secretary of State that Mr. Burlingame was received as the representative of a foreign Power while he was a citizen of the United States. To this Mr. Fish replies that Mr. Burlingame came on a special mission to make a treaty, and notes the representative of China, to reside here. The committee, after listening to the statement of Mr. Caldwell, told him that they had no jurisdiction in the case, as it was not officially before them. The truth is that this is not the first case recently presented in which Mr. Fish refused to receive an American citizen as a representative of a foreign government. The same course was adopted in the case of Squires, from Honduras, and also in the case of Folsom and Delmonte, the Haytien Commissioners appointed by Saget. It is the policy of our government, and always has been, to discourage such appointments. Foreign Ministers are clothed with great privileges and exemptions, such as freedom from arrest, &c., which ought not to be allowed to our own citizens, and this is one of the reasons why they should not be received here, as a rule.

Almost a Catastrophe—Fire in a Church—Narrow Escape of the Congregation.

There was near being a very great catastrophe here to-night by an accidental fire in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. The repository in which the sacred Host was placed, and which, according to custom on this day, was beautifully decorated, took fire from a burning candle. A quantity of lace and light inflammable material got in flames in a moment and lit up the whole church, which was crowded with people waiting for the *Tenebrae* service. Some of the congregation became frightened and rushed from the church; but fortunately there was no general panic, or the consequences from crushing would have been dreadful, as the means of exit are very inadequate. Through the presence of mind of the clergymen the host was taken out safely and the flames were suppressed before the body of the church sustained injury. The entire decorations, however, of the repository were destroyed, and the church had to be closed without the usual service.

Lawlessness in Alabama—A Vigorous Policy Inaugurated by Governor Smith.

The following telegraphic correspondence took place to-day:—

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 14, 1870.

Hon. WILLARD WARNER:—

You have doubtless learned of the recent acts of lawlessness in Greene and other counties in this State. I have matured and am putting in operation a vigorous and determined policy, which will not only stop violence but bring the offenders to punishment.

W. H. SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.

Governor W. H. SMITH, Montgomery, Ala.:—

I am rejoiced at your telegram. The President, Congress and the country will sustain you in a bold action to enforce the law and give safety to all classes of our citizens. Let rebels be forgiven and murderers hang. Amnesty and the halter will give us peace and safety. WILLARD WARNER.

The America and Asia Submarine Telegraph.

As I foreshadowed in my despatches yesterday, Cyrus W. Field's bill for a submarine telegraph cable between America and Asia was introduced to-day in both houses. It meets with very general favor from the fact that it asks no subsidy from the government, and also from the fact that it will complete the circuit of the globe telegraphically. The probability is that it will pass without any opposition at all. The moment the bill passes orders will be given for the construction of over 9,000 miles of cable, and surveys and soundings will be ordered by the Navy Department, that no unnecessary delay may occur. It is proposed to have two breaks in the submarine communication with Japan by means of the Sandwich Islands and Baker's Island. From California to the Sandwich Islands will be a cable about 2,500 miles long; between the latter and Baker's Island another cable of over 1,000 miles, and then another of 2,400 miles to reach Japan; from Japan to China, about 1,000 miles, will be joined by one continuous cable.

The Arctic Expedition.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had an irregular meeting to-day and gave some attention to the Arctic exploration question. The opinion was expressed by a prominent member of the Committee that the whole matter will fail in consequence of the rivalry indulged in by the two leaders now pressing their respective views.

The Oneida Disaster.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably granting a year's pay to the families of the officers and men lost on the Oneida.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

John Titus, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory; Charles A. Tweed, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory; George P. Fisher, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia; John J. Parry, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first district of New York.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

THE NIAGARA RIVER TUNNEL.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara river, which was passed.

PACIFIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

The morning orders having been gone through with, the calendar of concurrent resolutions was taken up and various resolutions disposed of by reference to committees.

The resolution introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay was, on motion of the mover, laid on the table.

The resolution by Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., for the consideration in open session of treaties for the acquisition of foreign territory, was indefinitely postponed.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

The resolution by Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., directing that upon the resumption of the consideration of the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment nor recess till the final vote is taken, was read, and a division being taken thirty Senators rose in the affirmative.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., demanded the yeas and nays, remarking that the minority had some rights left, and that the resolution was without precedent in the history of the Senate.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., suggested, in lieu of the resolution, an agreement to take the vote to-morrow at four o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER said his object in offering the resolution was to bring the Georgia debate to a close. It was only sufficient for the Senate to have Sunday, and they would talk on Georgia all the way through till the following Saturday night.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., inquired whether the gentleman ventured to charge that Senators of the United States used the hours of the Sabbath to manufacture speeches.

Mr. CHANDLER was willing to leave the decision of the question entirely to the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Drake). Last December there was a rehash of all the speeches that had ever been made on the Georgia question, and this rehash was twice again served up in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi, and then the Senate came back to Georgia and had a little more hash. The country was sick of debate, the newspaper press was disgusted with it and the only hope now was to sit it out.

A question of order being raised, the resolution was finally declared out of order as in conflict with the fifty-third rule.

Mr. CHANDLER regretted the decision of the Chair, believing that the legislation of the session, now further behind than ever before at the same time, could only be pushed forward by means of some such rule. He said that a fair distribution of the average time of the daily sessions of the Senate among the members would give to each member three minutes a day, and if a rule of this kind was applied some members would not be able to open their lips once in the next twelve years.

At quarter past one o'clock the Georgia bill was proceeded with, and Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., addressed the Senate. He depicted the outrages and violence committed by Ku Klux and other secret organizations in the South, whose purpose was to drive out republicans. He attributed their existence to the teachings of Northern democratic conventions, and particularly of the National Convention of that party in New York city in 1868. He charged the responsibility for the present reign of terror in the South upon the democratic party of the North, and proceeded to argue that if federal intervention in reconstructed States was made it should be made in the interest of the loyal friends of the government and not of its enemies.

Mr. EDMUNDS attributed the cause of the outrages in the South to the inefficiency of the authorities. He thought that as long as the people there did not choose to defend themselves the remedy could not be supplied by legislation of Congress.

By general consent Mr. MORRILL, of Me., submitted the report of the committee of conference on the differences of the two houses on the Deficiency bill, which was concurred in.

The Senate then rejected Mr. Williams' amendment to insert, in lieu of Mr. Bingham's amendment, a proviso that the next election for members of the Legislature shall be held in November, 1872, &c. Yeas, 24; nays, 25, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Boreman, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Howard, Howell, Lewis, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Warner, Williams and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Cragin, Corbett, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton of Md., Howe, Johnston, McCreery, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Patterson, Pratt, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Willey—25.

At a quarter before five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870.

THE PACIFIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial of Mr. Cyrus Field for aid in the construction of a submarine telegraph between America and Asia, and a bill for that purpose, which he asked to have referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., asked whether the bill made an appropriation; if so, it should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DAWES said it proposed no appropriation in money, only a subsidy in lands.

Mr. RANDALL said that then the bill should go to the Committee on Public Lands. If it was not so referred he should object to its introduction.

The SPEAKER ruled that there could be no conditional objections.

Mr. HAWLEY, (rep.) of Ill., moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. Agreed to.

PRINTING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. CAKE, (rep.) of Ky., from the Committee on Public Printing, made several reports in reference to printing public documents, which were acted on. Among them was a resolution to print 16,000 copies of Mr. Raymond's report on mines and mining.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table, and asked whether the House was ever going to stop extravagance in printing.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., inquired how the books were to be distributed after the franking privilege was abolished.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and it was then agreed to.

Among the reports was also one to print 1,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency on the "gold panic," with the testimony, and 3,000 without the testimony.

Mr KELSEY moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of O. B. Sabin, of Texas.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., proposed to offer an amendment in the form of general amnesty.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for that purpose, saying that there was no time for that purpose. The bill was passed.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, offered resolutions instructing that committee, when it reported on the subject of international coinage, to submit a statement of the weights and the value of the gold coin of Great Britain, France and the United States. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, and proceeded to address the House in explanation and support of the bill, and spoke till the conclusion of the morning hour, when the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., from the Post Office Committee, made a report in the case of the investigation into the erection of the New York and Boston Post Offices, and moved that it be printed and laid on the table, and that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. FITCH, (rep.) of Nev., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bills, which were ordered to be printed and recommitted, as follows:—Granting lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a breakwater, harbor and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon Bay, to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan; granting lands to the Sacramento Irrigation and Navigation Company; to aid in the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to the western boundary of Louisiana; to aid in the construction of the Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. BROOKS, (rep.) of Mass., made an attempt to get up a contested election case but on motion of Mr. SCHENCK the House, at a quarter to two o'clock, went into committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, the question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Banks to reduce the duty on hemp, unmanufactured, from forty dollars to twenty-five dollars per ton.

The discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Wood, Schenck, Burdett, Morgan, Butler of Mass., Axtell, Marshal, Beck and Banks, covered the question whether Russia hemp and Manila were or were not similar productions; whether, under the treaty with Russia, they should not be subjected to the same duty, and the effect of a high duty on hemp as a benefit to the farmers of the West, and as an injury to shipbuilding and on commerce, &c.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Axtell, who had criticised a paper emanating from the Russian Minister and published in to-day's *Globe* as a part of yesterday's proceedings, complimented Mr. Catacazy as a most excellent, courteous gentleman, who was incapable of intruding on a department of the government to which he was accredited.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., on the same point, said that he had presented this paper on his own responsibility, not on that of the representative of any foreign government. There was nothing objectionable or exceptionable either in the paper or in the presentation of it. The question before the committee was one as the construction of treaties, and he regarded the provision as to hemp as being in direct violation of the United States treaty with Russia. The Solicitor of the Treasury had recently given an opinion to the Secretary that Russia hemp and Manila must be held to be similar and like articles. Manila was considered as hemp all the world over. The generic and common term of Manila was hemp. They had, therefore, no right to make a distinction in the duty in the face of the treaty with Russia.

Mr. AXTELL, (dem.) of Cal., inquired whether the communication referred to was to be understood as the argument of the gentleman representing Massachusetts, or the gentleman representing Russia?

Mr. BANKS replied that it represented himself and not the Russian Minister. He had presented it simply as the other side of the question, and had made no reference whatever to the Russian Minister.

Mr. BANKS moved to increase the duty on Manila from $25 to $40 per ton. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the next paragraph was amended so as to read—"On jute and Sisal grass $15 per ton."

The next paragraph was that taxing jute lints ten dollars per ton.

Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn., moved to reduce it to six dollars, and advocated the amendment in the interest of the paper manufacturers of the country.

After discussion by Messrs. Schenck, Butler (of Mass.), Kelly, Banks, Garfield, Buckley and Roots, the amendment was adopted by 64 to 54.

The next paragraph was that taxing cordage and hemp three cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, the paragraph was struck out.

The committee then, at half-past four o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

The Committee of the Whole, at half-past seven o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill, commencing at the paragraph taxing gunny cloth, &c., three cents per pound, when valued at ten cents or less per square yard, and four cents per pound when valued at over ten cents per square yard.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of Ala., moved to amend by reducing the duty to two cents and three cents per pound.

In the course of the discussion upon the amendment Mr. BUTLER declared that he did not wish to see the day when manufacturers would flourish in the West; for where manufactures flourish agriculture goes down.

Mr. SCHENCK, in commenting upon that remark, declared that after that he was prepared for almost anything in the way of political economy. He could not help being amazed at it when he reflected that nowhere in the world was agriculture brought to such perfection as in England, Holland, and France, particularly in Holland, in the very midst of the manufacturing region. He had supposed that wherever manufactures grew up agriculture was also advanced, and high prices obtained for the product of the soil. He commented on the selfishness of New England, which was not content with less than sixty or eighty-five per cent protection, but did not wish to let the West have a protection of thirty-five per cent.

Mr. DAWES was at a loss to know on what principle his colleague (Mr. Butler) would make a tariff. A day or two ago he had proposed to discriminate against home manufacturers for the purpose of benefiting the Lynn shoemakers, and now he proposed to concentrate all of the manufacturers in a particular section and the agricultural pursuits in another. His colleague was making war on any attempt to diversify the industry and employment of the people. He (Mr. Dawes) believed that the growth of manufactures in the West would benefit that region by opening up a new market for its agricultural products. Such a policy as that indicated by his colleague would be the worst possible policy for the permanent prosperity of the country.

Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vt., also expressed his amazement at the bold statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), and said that if, after voting an industry in his own district, he refused to vote for an industry in another district, he should feel that he was not doing his duty.

Mr. BUTLER defended his position, and repeated that manufactures could not be got to flourish in the West, hothouse them as they might, so long as there was cheap land there. As to what the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Willard) had said, he remarked that that was log-rolling. That was the way these tariff bills were log-rolled through. He (Mr. Butler) did not do business in that way. He went for what he thought was right.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected—53 to 62.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., moved an additional paragraph, making the duty on burlaps twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*. Adopted.

The next paragraph, in reference to hemp and jute carpets and matting, was passed over without amendment.

The next paragraph was that taxing matting of bass or linwood bark fifteen per cent *ad valorem*, which was passed without amendment.

The next paragraph, taxing mats and carpets of vegetable material, was not amended.

The next paragraph was that taxing yarns, &c., forty per cent.

Mr. BANKS moved to strike out of the paragraph, so as to put on the free list, the words coir or hore and cocoanut fibre. Agreed to.

Mr. TWICHELL, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the paragraph by reducing the duty on tow of flax, hemp or jute to thirty-five per cent.

On a vote by tellers there was no quorum voting.

The committee rose, having disposed of but one page of the bill to-day.

Mr. BUFFINTON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of nickel coin. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House then, at ten minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

Services in the Roman Catholic Churches—The Music, Decorations and Ceremonies—The Office of the Tenebræ.

Yesterday was Holy or Maunday Thursday. It was celebrated with solemn pomp and ceremony in all our Roman Catholic churches. Temporary niches, richly curtained with lace and muslin and adorned with gold and silver lace and rare and beautiful flowers, were erected to the left of the high altars, and within the recesses symbolic sarcophagi were placed to represent the Saviour's tomb. Before these repositories, after the blessed sacrament had been deposited, throngs of devout worshippers knelt during the day, each remaining from fifteen to thirty minutes.

These rites of the Church of ceremonies and symbols, celebrated on Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding Easter Sunday, are commemorative of the last sufferings and death of her Redeemer. Every expression of festivity and joy is laid aside in her service. No *Gloria in Excelsis* will ring forth, or sweet bells be chimed or instrumental sound in her churches until Holy Saturday, which celebrates the eve of Christ's resurrection.

The services at

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

were carried out with more rubrical exactness than at any other church. An exquisite repository had been prepared on the evening before. It was glittering with white lace, gold and silver fringe and flaming with the light of many tapers. The service began at half-past ten A. M. The procession of clergy and acolytes was rendered very imposing, the thurifers and crossbearer being young clergymen, semi-barians from Troy. Twenty acolytes headed the procession, followed by the Rev. Dr. Starrs Vicar General, in gold vestments, cope, mantle and stole, as celebrant and officiant of the service, accompanied by the Rev. Martin O'Hagarty, deacon; Rev. James McLean, sub-deacon; Rev. Michael Phelan, cross bearer; Rev. P. Brophy and Rev. John Kean, thurifers, and Rev. John F. Kearny, master of ceremonies.

Meantime the *Kyrie* and *Gloria* were rendered, with organ accompaniment, by the fine choir of this church. A light mass of Concone's was selected by the organist Schmitz. The *Credo* was splendidly sung, without accompaniment, by Schmitz himself. Mme. Chome and Mlle. Werner, soprano and alto, and MM. Ahmlz and Stotz, tenor and basso, did themselves infinite credit in the music rendered without accompaniment after the *Gloria*.

THE SOLEMN PROCESSION OF THE HOST

followed the celebration of solemn High Mass, the whole audience reverently kneeling as the clergy passed down the aisle, bearing a beautiful canopy over the head of Dr. Starrs, who, as celebrant, bore the sacred vessel containing the blessed sacrament.

After making the circuit of the church the consecrated water was placed within the repository, there to remain until Saturday morning.

CHANCELLOR PRESTON'S CHURCH

was adorned with the exquisite taste that characterizes everything connected with this beautiful temple of worship. Here, besides the clerical procession, about a hundred little girls, dressed in white, with white veils and wreaths of white roses, added to the beauty and artistic effect of the scene. Some bore in their hands bouquets, others baskets of flowers, others candles in tall candlesticks, with broad bobeches to protect their dresses from the melted wax. But it looked fearfully dangerous in that dense crowd to see the lights flicker so near lace, tulle and muslin. Six very small girls, dressed as angels, closed the procession. Chancellor Preston officiated as celebrant, the Rev. Fathers Poole and De Chard as deacon and sub-deacon.

ST. STEPHEN'S,

the most beautiful temple of ecclesiastical art in our city, fully sustained its reputation for taste and elegance on this occasion. Its richest repository, redolent with a thousand sweet odours, displayed, among others, a beautiful mammoth bouquet, or floral escutcheon, bearing the legend "Jesus" in red flowers upon a white ground formed of camelias, tea roses and spireas. This beautiful gem of floral art was presented on the evening before by a committee of young ladies, teachers from one of our large public schools.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS

was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Griffin and Kinsella, deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Dr. McSweeny, as master of ceremonies, conducted the procession and ordered the services with his usual tact and good taste.

THE OFFICE OF THE TENEBRAE,

chanted by clergy and acolytes, took the place of the usual vesper services in all the churches in the afternoon.

A DANGEROUS BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Through your valuable paper we wish to call the immediate attention of the Inspector of Buildings (if we have any) to the very dangerous condition of the large building erected by Wood Brothers for a carriage manufactory on Broadway, near Astor place, running through to Lafayette place. It is five stories high, with very light walls. About 100 feet of the north wall fell of its own weight a few days ago, with a crash. The remainder of the wall near Broadway has bulged out and is propped up with timbers, the ends resting on the Stuyvesant Bank building. The neighbors are afraid of their lives, as they expect it to fall at any time. The owners and builders should be prosecuted and made to pay damages for erecting such a shell of a building, and the Inspector of Buildings should compel them to remove the dangerous structure immediately. By noticing the above you will greatly oblige many in the neighborhood. SUBSCRIBER.

THE MURDER OF MAJOR CALLAHAN.—Particulars of the killing of Major Callahan at Austin, Texas, are received. It seems that the Major met two soldier's near the sutler's store and ordered them to return to camp, which order they refused to obey, alleging as a reason that they were "on pass," and the time for which permission was given had not expired. On a repetition of the order peremptorily some harsh words ensued, when one of the soldiers seized a board having a nail in the end of it and struck the officer a heavy blow on the head, fracturing the skull and driving the nail into his head. The men were immediately confined and the sufferer removed to the hospital, where he lingered until death relieved him of his sufferings.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	45	61	3 P. M.	57	78
6 A. M.	42	60	6 P. M.	51	75
9 A. M.	47	65	9 P. M.	48	72
12 M.	53	73	12 P. M.	44	72

Average temperature yesterday 69¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 47¾

Commissioners of Charities and Correction Isaac Bell and James B. Nicholson appeared before Mayor Hall yesterday and swore themselves into office.

Three steamers were sold by auction yesterday, under directions of the United States Marshal, for the following prices:—Cumberland, $6,300, purchased by Henry Hamill; England, $5,000, purchased by Captain Bahler, and Francis Wright, $12,000.

General Sharpe, the new United States Marshal, yesterday named General H. E. Tremain, formerly chief staff officer of the Third Army corps, as his chief deputy, in place of Mr. Oliver Fisk, transferred to a position under Collector Harlow. He also appointed William Martin, of Ulster county, to be deputy marshal.

An altercation occurred yesterday morning in the saloon of Henry Schwartz, No. 219 William street, between Peter Person, sailor, of 33 Oak street, and an unknown sailor. The latter inflicted a severe wound in the right side of Person with a knife and then made his escape. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

James Warner, alias Wood, alias Ward, the negro who was one of the gang that robbed the bartender Miller, at No. 23 Sullivan street, about two weeks since, and was shot in two places in the body by detective Leaycroft, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, was removed from Bellevue Hospital yesterday and arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, when he was committed to answer.

Mr. Ezra Forrestell, Superintendent of Health, of Boston, accompanied by five members of the Board, paid a visit to the Health officers yesterday, for the purpose of learning the workings of the New York Board of Health in reference to tenement houses. They subsequently visited many of the tenement house districts in company with Dr. Harris, Colonel Clark and Health Commissioner Mullally.

Work on the new Post Office is almost suspended, but ten men being at present employed in excavating and building. Two of the sub-basement piers are nearly completed and capped. Their appearance is firm and strong, but symmetrical. The $400,000 lately voted by Congress for the work is nearly spent. To carry the operations through to July at the rate progress is now being made will require $800,000.

A girl named Anna M. Morgan appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and charged a woman named Cookman, keeper of an assignation house at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street, with having robbed her of a watch valued at seventy-five dollars. She said in her statement that a car conductor induced her to visit the house of assignation and left her there asleep. The woman Cookman was committed to answer.

The boss calkers and shipwrights have resolved to reduce the wages of the men to $3 50, the reduction to date from next Monday. The men have decided to resist. The result will be a complete stoppage of the dry dock business. The idea of the master mechanics is to cause a relow of work to this port. The copper manufacturers have decided to reduce the price of yellow metal sheathing to twenty cents; a few months ago it was twenty-seven cents. A reduction of wages and this reduction in the price of sheathing could not fail to increase the business of the port.

Coroner Rollins did not yesterday investigate the mysterious case of Mr. George O. Colt, who was found dead in the outhouse of his former residence, Seventy-fifth street and Second avenue, full particulars of which have already appeared in the HERALD. The wife and father of deceased may be examined to-day, but it is not expected that many important facts other than those heretofore developed will be elicited. There seems to be no reason to believe that Mr. Colt died from other than natural causes, and the time he entered the closet where his remains were found and the nature of his last sickness in all probability will always remain a mystery.

The newly appointed United States Vice Consul to Egypt, Mr. Alexander C. Evangelides, was entertained at a banquet in Madison avenue last Friday evening, at which he made a neat little speech about "our glorious institutions," and was made the recipient of a magnificent testimonial of regard from his friends. He leaves for Europe by the steamer to-morrow. Mr. Evangelides, it may be mentioned, is the son of Christian Evangelides who was rescued from the Turks during the "great massacre" in the time of the "independence war," and who was brought to this country and educated at Columbia College as the "Greek Boy."

The celebration of Easter will take place at Trinity church on Sunday next. The following programme will be performed on the bells by James H. Ayllife, commencing at ten A. M. Service will commence at half-past ten A. M.:—

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Easter carol, "Let the merry church bells ring."
3. Easter carol, "He is risen, He is risen."
4. Easter carol, "See, the morning star is dwelling."
5. Easter carol, "Christ the Lord is risen to day."
6. Easter hymn.

The above programme will be repeated in the afternoon, commencing at half-past three o'clock.

A meeting of the property owners of the Twentieth ward was held last night in Milleman's Hall, Seventh avenue and Twenty-seventh street, for the purpose of organizing committees and forwarding a petition to the Legislature protesting against the ordinances recently issued by the Board of Aldermen for Stow's street pavements. The petition, which had been very numerously signed, was adopted. The chairman, Mr. Dorin, gave notice of the motion which he would submit at the next meeting—that a committee from each ward be appointed to confer with similar committees from each ward in every city and county of New York that may be organized. He therefore urged the men of the Twentieth ward to come prepared, so that in the forthcoming elections this organization may make itself felt.

Some three weeks ago one of the Cleveland banks was "cracked" and robbed of $22,000. The particulars of the robbery were given at the time, and it was stated that two of the burglars were captured, while the third escaped. The names of the parties were not given. Private information reached the city yesterday that gives to this robbery a local interest. The two men captured are Jesse Allen (of the clan Allen) who escaped from New Haven after being sentenced to imprisonment for five years for robbery, and William Griffin, one of the Royal Insurance bond robbers, who had also been at large for some time. The third party, who escaped the vigilance of the Cleveland authorities, is another New York bank smasher, known as Butt. Jesse of the Jimmey will no doubt find it difficult to get out of the clutches of the law officers this time.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the New York Female Bible Society was held yesterday at the Bible House. Rev. Thomas A. Smith read the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer. The society lost during the past year one of its managers, Mrs. Frederic De Peyster, and Mr. Henry Fisher, the assistant treasurer of the Bible Society. In both instances expressions of sympathy and sorrow were given by the society. The collections during the past year amounted to $10,123 89, of which $9,905 have been appropriated toward the support of the Bible women; $583 32 have been paid to the American Bible Society for Bibles, and $270 have been contributed to its funds. The total expenditures during the year were $10,985 37, and the total receipts 10,123 89; balance now on hand, $3,955 12. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Booth, Rev. Mr. Mingins and the Rev. Dr. Potter, rector of Grace church.

Edward H. Tracy, who has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

The Prisoner's Nephew on the Stand.

HE INTERVIEWS MRS. M'FARLAND.

The First Difficulty—the Reconciliation—The Flight and Separation.

She is "Too Proud a Woman" to Return.

Mrs. Calhoun and Her Backers—Who Are They?—Expected Developments.

Spicy Passage of Arms Between Counsel—The Excluded Irishmen.

There was little change in the character of the evidence offered on the trial yesterday. Doctors were numerous, and their testimony all went to show that McFarland labored under considerable cerebral excitement during his visits to them. The wonder is that McFarland ever survived the ministrations of all the doctors he called upon. The quantity of morphine and other drugs of a sedative nature which he partook of were certainly calculated to shake the mental and physical system in men of much less sensitive and impulsive organization.

A FEW OF THE WITNESSES.

The witness Gillespie was provided with more original testimony in relation to McFarland's manners while under the excitement of his domestic disturbance than any other who has yet been examined. Gilespie told his story in as straightforward and manly a way as any man could do. There were few among his hearers who believed that McFarland could have been in a rational frame of mind when he spoke as he did to Gillespie. O'Reilly, the great bibliomaniac, was the most satisfactory witness in every way that has yet been produced. His training as a newspaper man stood him in good stead.

THE DEFENCE.

In the speech which the counsel for the defence made in opposition to the attempt of the prosecution to prove that McFarland wasn't worth a red cent at the time his wife went upon the stage there was much that absorbed the attention and enlisted the sympathies of the audience. It was a brilliant outburst of invective and obtained the applause of the crowded court room. If the final speech to behalf of the prisoner be of the same piece with the declamatory argument made yesterday it will be difficult for the jury to resist their native feelings in behalf of the prisoner, and contrary as they might be to the rules of evidence and of law. It is seldom that anything so eloquent, trenchant, persuasive, forcible and energetic has been addressed to a court or jury, and if it carried away the feelings of those who listened it was a simple tribute to great forensic genius.

A WELL DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Gerry, counsel for the defence, is the most indefatigable, most courteous and accommodating man in the court room. The press are under many obligations to him.

COUNT JOHANNES TO THE RESCUE.

The following was addressed in manuscript by Count Johannes to the counsel for the defence:—

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—To a question yesterday a physician testified that he was not an 'expert" in matters of insanity. I profess to be, and I am an expert in that branch of human knowledge, having made it an especial study for professional reasons in Europe and America.

For several months in England I attended the renowned lectures by Dr. John Connolly, my intimate friend, and governor of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum (near London), and containing over 1,900 patients, and I continually visited the institute for professional study.

There is no branch of the terrible infirmity—hereditary and special—as monomania from maddening wrongs—but I am as intimate with, from study and observation, as with the Bible, Shakspeare and the constitution of our beloved country. I have publicly discoursed upon the theme, and God has gifted me with the powers of speech to illustrate, as living pictures, what I deserve, as you all know. Therefore serve me with a subpœna, expert in the above matter, on behalf of the prisoner and in support of your just line of defence, and also on behalf of public justice. Yours, truly,

GEORGE, the Count Johannes,
(of the Supreme court.)

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Recorder Hackett yesterday took his seat on the bench at eleven A. M., when the court was opened in due form by the usual proclamation.

THE CALHOUN "INITIAL LETTER."

According to agreement come to by counsel at the close of the previous day's proceedings Mr. Gerry submitted Mrs. Calhoun's initial letter to the jury, who examined it carefully, passing it from one to another.

Testimony of Egbert Guernsey.

The first witness called was Egbert Guernsey, who testified as follows:—I am a practising physician; I remember having seen Mr. McFarland in August, 1869; I noticed then a haggard look or wildness of the eye, the pupil was contracted; he would fix it upon me for a moment and then it would drop suddenly; I saw him at his brother's book store; his look was haggard, as if he had been suffering greatly; his hand trembled; I felt his pulse, which was at 120; he was very restless; in a medical point of view the impression I received was that he was on the verge of typhoid fever; he said, "I have not been able to sleep for several nights;" he also said he had taken morphine; I prescribed for him a powerful narcotic; his appearance was very much changed from the time I had previously seen him; I asked him if he could not control his will power and close his eyes at night; he said he could not do so, owing to the flashes across his eyes.

Cross-examined by ex-Judge Davis—I examined Mr. McFarland at his brother's request as a physician; on that occasion I took hold of his hand and said I was sorry he looked so badly; I examined his pulse and found, when I had counted half a minute, that there was a sudden nervous twitch in his hand; there was a wild look about his eyes; I had met him only two or three times previously; I was introduced to him at his brother's store; he did not give me a detailed story of his circumstances; he spoke coherently; he seemed to exhibit great mental excitement; at that time I examined with sufficient care in regard to his sanity; I came to the conclusion that there was a disease of the mind; during the time he was Commissioner of Enrolment, I was examining surgeon; I saw him generally every day; he called upon me September, 1869; I had a conversation with him on that occasion; his general appearance was haggard; he alluded to his domestic troubles; he complained of his inability to sleep; he told me he was taking morphine; I told him it would kill him; he became so nervous and excited that he could not speak at all.

To ex-Judge Davis—When I saw him on Broadway it was on the 15th of November; he looked better than I had previously seen him; I gave him a written prescription; when I saw him at the office he told me he took a grain of morphine once in three hours; his appearance did not indicate that he had been taking too much; it is possible that I could escape seeing that he had been taking too much if he were my regular patient and I took care to investigate his case; I did not see anything that indicated that what he stated was untrue; I wished to warn him from taking morphine, and gave him such advice; I came to no very definite impression, but I should say there was existing insanity; he presented the appearance of a man approaching typhoid fever; his brain was so far affected that he was not responsible for what he was doing; there was great excitement of the brain and I think compression of the brain; I said, two of the pills I had prescribed for him, on going to bed; I never saw him since until to-day; on the occasion I met him he was quick and abrupt, but on the occasion when Mr. Cleveland introduced him I did not then observe any clumsiness about his hand at that time; I talked to him scarcely a moment; the next time I met him was in Mr. McFarland's store, corner of Twenty-third street; Mr. McFarland was there; I did not recognize him but he turned to me and asked me how I was; his appearance was the same as before.

To Mr. Gerry—The symptoms I have mentioned as indicative of delirium tremens might be attributable also to intense mental anxiety.

Testimony of James O'Rorke.

James O'Rorke examined—I am a physician; I know the prisoner at the bar; I met him in 1863; he was then a commissioner for enrolment; he held that position for more than two years; he was next to the Provost Marshal in the Fourth district; I saw him in November, 1869, about the day before the shooting at the corner of Bleecker street and Broadway, when I was in company with Dr. Clarke, who, when we saw McFarland, said that he looked crazy; I spoke to him, but his eye was diverted from me immediately; his natural temperament was impressive; I think he was light headed; this visit was made in September; I had seen him some months before that, when I prescribed for him; I do not remember what I gave him; he was not sane when speaking of his domestic troubles; his mental troubles were apparently very great; I think his mind was diseased; a man may have a sound brain and an unhealthy pulse; a man may be crazy and get well in a week.

Redirect—I prescribed rhubarb and soda for Mr. McFarland.

Testimony of P. J. Clarke.

P. J. Clarke examined:—I am a practising physician; I know Mr. McFarland; I remember seeing him when I was in company with Dr. O'Rorke; his manner of walking and general twitching of his face gave me reason to think that something was very wrong, and I made the remark that he looked very strange; I was nearest to him and shook hands with him; while he was speaking to Dr. O'Rorke I studied his countenance and I came to the conclusion that if he committed any act that he was not responsible; I thought he was insane; he stopped and spoke to us, and bid me the time of day; there were several questions and answers between Dr. O'Rorke and Mr. McFarland; I have studied a good deal about insanity; the explanation given by Dr. O'Rorke I would give; I knew the prisoner when he was Commissioner of Enrolment; I do not know what his duties were; I saw him in the spring of 1867 very frequently; on the last occasion when I saw Mr. McFarland I came to the conclusion that he was not responsible for any act he committed; I told Dr. O'Rorke he was insane.

To Mr. Gerry—In McFarland's case I had no doubt that he was insane.

Examination of Francis Hermann.

Francis Herman, an apothecary, doing business at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, knew McFarland; saw him a week or two before the 25th of November; came to my store for morphine; had been there before that; used to have a grain of morphine divided into four powders; sometimes he took two of those powders for a dose; he always acted very queer, and was excited and walked up and down the store; he used to complain of his inability to sleep, and his appearance corresponded with that statement; I have not formed any opinion as to his rationality or irrationality.

Examined by Judge Davis—When a physician prescribes morphine we are bound to obey that prescription; it is customary to give medicines on prescriptions signed with the initials of the physician; he got the morphine every week for nearly a year; I put this morphine up as the original prescription; if a man were to take the four powders or the one grain it would not do him or any man any harm; a grain dose would afford temporary relief to a man under great excitement; he was always a week before he came for any more morphine.

Examination of Dr. Taylor, of the Swedish Cure Movement.

George M. Taylor testified—I reside at West Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue; I am a physician; I know the defendant, the prisoner; he came to my house August 28, 1867; he came with Mr. Le Baron; he was at my house until the 23d September; he was then suffering from an attack of malarious fever; had a paroxysm daily; it affected the whole system; the paroxysms occurred in the night; I gave him quinine; not over five grains at a time; I submitted him occasionally to the hydropathic treatment; he returned after three days' absence and stayed till the 11th of October; he had then nervous excitement incidental to fever; I saw him last summer; he called at my house; he had a short conversation, and complained of sleeplessness, and I advised him to go out of town, in order that he might break off old associations and get a change of scene; this was in October, 1869.

Cross-examined by Judge Davis—For three weeks he was an inmate of my establishment; the only disease manifest while he was under my care was a fever commonly known as "fever and ague;" the "Swedish movement cure" was not applied in his case.

Judge Davis—I have not the slightest idea what this "Swedish movement cure" is, doctor.

The Court—Is it worth while going into its details?

Judge Davis—Perhaps not.

WHISKEY A QUIETER.

The Court—I am sure the Court don't want it if you don't.

Witness—Whiskey is ranked among the quieting medicines for such people.

Re-direct—I did not look for brain disease at the time of the examination; he told me the whiskey did not produce a quieting effect.

Testimony of S. C. McClellan.

Mr. S. G. McClellan—I am a member of the New York bar; I have known the prisoner since 1864; I saw McFarland about six weeks before the shooting; I met him in an oyster saloon corner of Sixth avenue, about quarter past nine o'clock at night; this was about 24th of October, I think; it was the second Sunday previous to the November election; I saw a person standing at the oyster stand, and I saw it was McFarland, but I had to look at him to recognize him; his appearance was very different and very marked, and his face had an expression of despair; he was dull and heavy, and his greeting was not characterized by that warmth he used to show before his wife left him; I noticed his hair was turning gray; he seemed to have no control in his movements or method in his manner; we were in the saloon about twenty minutes, and then I went to fetch my wife; I walked from Greenwich street in Sixth avenue for three or four blocks; had a conversation about his domestic troubles; he stated that they completely overwhelmed him, and that he had lost his wife and children through the machinations of a man named Richardson, and that he had a conflict with Richardson's influence and money; he got quite excited in this conversation, and was so loud in his talk as to attract the attention of a police officer; we stood there until one o'clock in the morning; he told me about his love for his wife; he looked to me

LIKE A MAN WHO WAS CRAZY;

at times a simple circumstance he would relate correctly, but when he got to a narrative of any length he would lose the thread of it; he told me in that conversation that he believed

RICHARDSON HAD MEN WATCHING HIM,

to post Mr. Richardson as to his whereabouts; I remember him saying something, that there was a disposition on the part of Richardson to deprive him of Percy; I smelt his breath, and he told me he took morphine and he could not live without it; he told me that he had often and often meditated suicide; the only thing that prevented him doing it was his love for this boy, Percy; he felt a regard for Mrs. McFarland also; Mr. Sage, the father of Mrs. McFarland, was in the same office with me; he held a position there subordinate to Mr. McFarland; his wife and children came there frequently at the office and some of the clerks used to speak of their manner and they said they thought he was "rather soft."

Cross-examined by Judge Davis—In the office in which we were, together with McFarland and Mr. Sage; I frequently received suggestions from Mr. McFarland.

The Court—Will this cross-examination take long, Judge?

Judge Davis—I have no objection to continue the cross-examination after the recess if the Court please.

The Court—Take a recess of twenty minutes.

Cross-examination by Ex-Judge Davis—We were not in the saloon more than a few moments; we then went out and spoke together for three or four hours; that was the first time he ever spoke to me or I to him on the subject of his family troubles; I was not familiar particularly with his duties in the enrollment office; he had charge of the revision of the enrolment list, consisting of taking off names upon slips from a list already made, putting them into a box and drawing out the names of parties to be drafted; I don't say he did the writing part; he had the general revision of the business of the office connected with the draft; he remained there to the end of the war; believed his salary was about $2,000 a year; met him afterwards, when he told me that he was employed in the internal revenue service in this city; he was United States Assistant Assessor; saw him in 1869, after he had recovered Percy; did not speak particularly about the habeas corpus; the only remark he made was this—he stated that at the expense of $3,500, and after fighting Richardson's money and Richardson's influence, he had recovered Percy; he did not say what other disposition was made in the case; do not remember his saying that he was to have one of the children and the wife the other; he told me he had brought a suit against Richardson—that that suit was then pending—for the recovery of damages against Richardson for the loss of his wife; he said they had offered him a consulship and $1,000 if he went and stayed away; he said he wouldn't take anything and settle it; that nothing could compensate him for the loss of his wife and the dishonor done to his family.

Examination of William C. McFarland.

William C. McFarland called and examined—Is a physician and nephew of the prisoner; knew my uncle before his marriage; he lived in my father's house with his wife after the marriage; saw them frequently together in the house and remarked the great affection that existed between them; subsequently boarded in the same house with them—at Mrs. Gates', Thirty-sixth street; remember Mrs. McFarland telling him that her husband gave her everything that she needed—all the money she required.

Q. What occurred between you and Mr. and Mrs. McFarland the last time you ever saw them together? A. My uncle spoke of the ingratitude of women, and he told me that if ever I got married not to marry while I was poor; that was the first time that I ever noticed any disagreement between them; didn't see her again till the second day after the separation; on that occasion I saw her in Sinclair's house, No. 8 Washington place; my uncle was then living at No. 72 Amity street; Richardson lived at the same time in Sinclair's house; they occupied adjoining rooms, with a folding door.

Q. Did she say anything on that occasion in reference to the cause of her leaving your uncle? A. She stated to me that her husband had commenced to drink.

Objected to.

The Court ruled that anything stated by her immediately communicated to her husband would be competent as evidence.

Q. State all the conversation that passed between you at that time? A. I asked her the reason of her leaving, and she said that her husband had commenced to drink: I asked her if he was in the habit of going on sprees, and she said no, but that he would get drunk once in four months; I urged her to return, but she said no, "I am too proud a woman to go back;" she then urged me to leave her, to go back to my uncle and to stay with him that night, as she was afraid that he might destroy himself; she made me promise her that I would stay with him that night; did not see the boy Percy with her at that time; she was alone.

Q. Was that all the conversation? A. All that I can recollect.

Q. Did you communicate that conversation immediately afterwards to your uncle? A. Yes; I went to Amity street in about an hour afterwards, and communicated the conversation to him.

Q. How did it affect him? A. He seemed to be very much affected.

Q. What state of mind was he in? A. He was crying when I saw him, and when I communicated the news to him he burst into tears; I don't remember any remark he made on the occasion.

Q. Did you ever near Mrs. McFarland make any remark about her husband loving her very much? A. Yes; I asked her at that interview in Sinclair's if she had any doubt of her husband loving her, and she replied no; that he loved her very much, and was even jealous of her, and that he thought the sun rose and set upon her head; she also told me that her father was coming down to settle the matter, and intimated that they would hold a conference.

Q. Did you ever hear her complain of her condition in life?

Objected to.

By the Court—What do you propose to show by this?

Mr. Gerry—To show that she said that all she needed to be an elegant lady, and to draw around her literary people and the *élite* of New York, was money, and that these remarks were communicated to her husband——

The Court—By this witness?

Mr. Gerry—Yes, your Honor.

The Court—The question is competent.

Ex-Judge Davis—Let him fix the time.

The Court—It was before the separation, as I understand it.

The Court to witness—What is your impression as to the date of the conversation?

Witness—It was before the separation, but I cannot fix the date; some three or four weeks before the separation.

Ex-Judge Davis—That clearly excludes the question.

Mr. Gerry—I withdraw the question and will fix the time in another way.

Q. How long before the separation did they remove to 72 Amity street? A. Three or four months.

Q. State as nearly as you can when she made the remark that money was all she needed to make her an elegant lady and to gather around her literary people and the *élite* of New York? A. It was two months previous to her leaving her husband.

Q. What was the remark she made?

Objected to. Admitted.

Witness—She said that all she wanted to make her an elegant lady and to gather around her the literary people and the *élite* of New York was money.

Q. Did you repeat that conversation to her? A. Not till after some time she left.

HORACE GREELEY AND VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Q. Do you recollect her making some remarks about Horace Greeley and others of her acquaintance?

Objected to.

The Court—If I could have known the connection in which these parties spoken of in the testimony of the witnesses was to bear on the case, or could have divined the answers I would had excluded the questions as entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Gerry—We offer to show by the testimony that she made similar remarks about Horace Greeley, Schuyler Colfax and Richardson—that they all admired her, and that she was copying for Horace Greeley in the Bible House, and that she had received $100 from him.

The Court—That is enough. I exclude the question.

Q. Tell the jury what occurred between you and the prisoner at the conversation you had with him after the separation? A. Nothing very important; the two nights I was with him he cried a good deal; he did not sleep at night, but walked about the room the whole night long.

Q. Did he state anything with regard to his wife leaving him or the cause of her leaving him?—anything about her associations with Richardson, finding her out when he came and her and Richardson dining together? A. He told me he remonstrated.

Ex-Judge Davis—Will that do?

The Court—It is competent to elicit what occurred between the prisoner and his wife.

Witness—He told me he had remonstrated with her for dining with Richardson; that they had some little difficulty about it, but they finally made it up; that his wife kissed him before he left home that day to go down town, told him to come home early, and that when he came home that evening he found this note telling him she had gone to the Sinclairs.

Q. Did he say anything about his boy Percy? A. He said that Percy had gone with his mother.

Q. At that time what impression did his manner and conversation create on your mind as to his rationality or irrationality? A. I cannot state positively; I staid with him two nights during that time, and he never slept; he walked; he walked the floor continually and kept me awake; the next night, Mr. Sage, Mrs. McFarland's father, came to stay with him; he thanked me and said Mr. Sage was coming to stay with him, and I did not see him for some time after that; the next time I saw him was after he got the intercepted letter; he read it to me and then told me to read it; he said to me, "Would you believe it?" he was then perfectly wild and irrational; when I saw him after that at the "Swedish Movement Cure" he was very much emaciated and excited and his spirits depressed, but calmer than before; talked of dying, and only wanted to live to educate his children; I saw him about once a month in 1868; he always went over his troubles; my judgment was he was becoming irrational; I was sick for in 1869; I found him pacing the room; he said he was glad to see me and that he had felt an impulse to destroy himself; he wanted me to remain with him; I prescribed for him a grain and a half of morphine in six powders; I saw him afterwards in Twenty-sixth street and I prescribed bromide of potassium.

Cross-examined—To ex-Judge Davis—I have been a physician three years, and, except a four months' visit to Europe, have practised in this city; I lived before in New Jersey; I went to Mr. Sinclair's the second day after Mrs. McFarland left her husband; I am positive we were none there; the conversation lasted fifteen minutes; Mrs. McFarland urged me to leave her; she was in a great deal of pain from neuralgia and had to prepare for the stage that evening; I had been there about five minutes when she asked me to leave.

Q. Did you not tell her that you had long known he had treated her like a brute, and you were not surprised? A. No, sir; she did not tell me any of his conduct at night; she told me her father was telegraphed for; she expected him on Saturday evening; she said her father was coming down, and Mac would be there, and they would settle it—I suppose whether she should go back or not; she begged me to go back and stay with my uncle; I went to my uncle about five o'clock; the first night my uncle did not go to bed; I spoke to Mr. McFarland; I told him I thought Richardson was seducing his wife away from him; I suppose I first put that idea into his head; I went away next day; I was sick; I was not present when he met her father; he was very excited that night; he was walking up and down the room all night with his hands behind him; the second night he went to bed, but soon after got up and dressed himself; I did not prescribe for him till 1868, when I prescribed quinine; I think that was after he had the relapse of intermittent fever; he was not then irrational, but he was very much depressed in spirits; he did not tell me when he had the first attack; I understood him to say he had been sick since I went away; after that I don't think I saw him till 1869; I lost sight of him; I was busy at the dispensary and with lectures; I saw him in my brother's store between October and January about half a dozen times; I cannot say exactly when; I don't think he gained in flesh until January, and then but little; he improved, but still he felt very bad; it was not till May that he seemed to have got over the fever and ague physically; in May it was that I prescribed for him the morphine; the boy Percy went for it, and I gave him two powders at once; at half-past eight I gave him another powder, and later still another, and another; he then fell into a sleep and I left him; the next day he told me he had got up and taken the other powder; that made a grain and a half of morphine; the next time I met him he seemed irrational; he talked about his wife and about his boy Danny; said he must have him back; he talked very loud; this was in the street; it was his manner of speaking that I thought irrational; I have heard him say things irrational in themselves; he said his wife would come back to him; she was a good woman if she were not among bad people; I can't recall anything in itself irrational; it was his manner; he would talk loud, so as to attract the attention of people in the street; I have taken a great deal of interest in this matter; I have done nothing to procure witnesses to testify to his insanity; I don't know that my father is an excitable man.

Q. Have not you and your father had a personal encounter?

The Court—I think that must be excluded.

Counsel—And I think with a rebuke for putting a question which he knew could not be permitted.

Mr. Davis explained that he understood that the McFarland family were of an excitable temperament, and he asked it as bearing on the question of sanity.

Counsel contended that family matters could not be gone into, and that for the protection of witnesses such a course should be rebuked.

The question was excluded.

Testimony of Edward J. O'Reilly.

Edward J. O'Reilly examined by Mr. Gerry—Q. Mr. O'Reilly you are connected with the press of this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Daniel McFarland? A. Yes, sir; I first became acquainted with him when he was Commissioner of Enrolment in the Fourth district, under Colonel Lochart, in the year 1864.

Q. Do you remember having seen him shortly before the occurrence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long before the occurrence? A. About a week.

Q. Where did you see him? A. In front of the *Times* or *Tribune* office.

Q. Did you observe his manner on that occasion? A. I did; I thought he was very wild and distracted.

Q. Did he speak to you? A. He did; he told me that Mr. Richardson had sold his property at Woodside and that he was going to take his (McFarland's) wife and child to Kansas.

Q. What impression did his manner produce upon you at that time? A. He was very much absorbed in his wrongs; he was irrational.

Q. Do you remember having an interview with him before that in the City Hall Park? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his manner on that occasion? A. He was equally wild and distracted.

Q. When was that? A. About three weeks before the shooting.

Q. What impression did his conduct on that occasion produce upon your mind?

Ex-Judge Davis objected. Question overruled.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him? A. Yes, sir; he repeated the same story; he said his wife had got a divorce, and he had had no personal notice of it.

Q. How long were you together on that occasion? A. About five minutes.

Q. Did you observe his manner on that occasion? A. He was rather wild; he looked down upon the ground, and appeared to be exceedingly absorbed.

Q. What impression did that produce upon your mind? A. I thought he was irrational.

Q. Had you seen him several times up to March, 1869? A. Yes, sir; he at all times repeated the old story about his wrongs; he stated that Richardson had used

THE PRESS AGAINST HIM,

and he repeated the old story about his grievances; at the last interviews I did not think he was rational.

To ex-Judge Davis—I formed my impression as to his irrationality owing to the fact that he was in a very unsettled state of mind; I recollect seeing him about a week before the shooting, near Park place; he spoke to me about Richardson selling his property at Woodside and going West with his (McFarland's) wife and child; I do not remember anything further of the conversation we then had; he appeared to be intensely grieved; I was so well acquainted with the history of his wrongs at the time, and, moreover, being in a hurry, that I did not listen to him at much length; I remember him speaking about his wife and the Indiana divorce; he said he had heard she had got a divorce and that he had had no notice of it served upon him.

Q. Did he tell you how long before that he had heard of it? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you told me all he said on that occasion? A. Yes, I believe I have.

Q. From what did you judge he was irrational? A. From his wild manner; he used to look vacantly upon the ground, and appeared to be otherwise abstracted; he said, looking up, "My wife has got a divorce in Indiana and I have had no notice of it;" on all the last interviews I had with him I recollect that what he said was always upon the same subject.

To Mr. Gerry—He spoke to me about the Indiana divorce about three weeks before the occurrence; he said his wife had got a divorce.

Examination of Peter Gillespie.

Peter Gillespie was next sworn, and testified:—Have been a Deputy Tax Commissioner since July; I know the prisoner; he called at my house in May, 1868, to tell me his troubles; he said he was a broken man, his wife had left him, he had spent his money and his mind was distracted; he was in a frenzy; a few days later he rushed in, closed the door and repeated the story; he said he had nothing to live for but his children; I invited him in to stay; he said he would if I would give him a razor; I asked him what for; he said he couldn't live; I told him he had his boy to live for and he jumped up and said he would, and educate his boy to revenge him on Richardson; I accompanied him to the cars; I thought him perfectly crazy; I was an agent for him in his real estate in the spring of 1858 and 1859; I managed for him four houses in East Fourteenth street and two in Greenwich, near North Moore; I thought him then a wealthy man; I have seen him and his wife together a great many times—the last time in 1865; they seemed to enjoy the comforts of married life; I thought Mr. McFarland paid extra attention to Mrs. McFarland, and also I thought Mrs. McFarland to him; she was the same to him while he was in Macdougal street, but did not see them together there or in Amity street; I remember he owned ten lots in Newtown, a steamboat, and had an interest in property in West Farms; I considered him a wealthy man in 1860, worth $50,000; I see a very great change in him now—more than I should think the few years would cause.

Cross-examined—To Mr. Davis—He has changed more since 1866; his hair is a great deal grayer than it was five years ago; I think he was stouter than now; I suppose then he would weigh 130.

Q. At what time had he all this property? A. In 1859 and 1860.

Q. What became of it? A. He sold it, I understand.

Q. He sold considerable of it to you, did he not? A. He sold none to me.

Q. Did he transfer any to you? A. I had some lots once of his.

Q. Do you not recollect some of his creditors coming down here from Wisconsin and attaching that property?

Objected to.

A LIVELY SCENE.

Senior Counsel—These questions are put by private counsel here to gratify private malice, and must not be permitted.

The Court—Counsel for the prisoner asked witness about the prisoner's wealth and first opened this line of examination.

Senior Counsel—The drift of this examination is perfectly plain. We know who have posted this private counsel so as to enable him to put insulting questions—questions that the District Attorney would not put. For some days there has been a lull in the extinction of this private malice; but it has broke out again in an attempt to rescue this Mrs. Calhoun from the effect of her iniquity. I am going to have the judgment of the jury upon the note that was read here yesterday at the proper time to say whether the initials to which we referred were correctly stated and copied or not. They were the initials of a man, and I am going to show that the private counsel represents Mrs. Calhoun here, and that his objections yesterday were put forward merely as an effort to rescue her from the consequences of this obscene letter, and to accomplish her vindication.

The Court—I desire to hear counsel on the objection he raised as to the impropriety of the last question put to the witness with reference to the Wisconsin attachment.

Ex-Judge Davis, emphatically—I never saw Mrs. Calhoun in my life; never, under any circumstances, since the commencement of this trial; never had any communication with her, oral or written, in any form or manner. I do not know the woman.

Counsel—The prosecution have picked out, as we know, one or two of the worst enemies of Mr. McFarland to lead on this prosecution, and they are in daily conference with counsel. We have their names. One among them, by reason of his present relationship with Mrs. Calhoun, is anxious to save himself as well as her from the details of this trial—the known enemy of Mr. McFarland, trying to intrench himself behind the prosecution. I ask, what way is it important to know how Mr. McFarland got rid of the property? We show that at a certain time he had a certain amount of property. Do they allege that he put it aside for his own benefit, to protect it against his creditors? If so, then he could not have been a poor man in 1866 and 1867, and yet one of their slanders is that he was unable to support his family, and that in consequence his wife had to go on the stage to earn a subsistence. They have no right to attack this man's integrity in this case in a way in which he cannot interpose or answer. On what principle does the District Attorney of this county rise in his place and find it compatible with the public discharge of his duty to sanction such a question as that last put to the witness? It is time that we should know if the District Attorney is acting the ends of private malice, instead of public justice, on a trial for murder. This is no civil action; it is not a matter whether A or B shall succeed; but a matter, on the one hand, where the people of this mighty State are the complainants and Daniel McFarland, on the other, is arraigned on a charge involving his life. Let the District Attorney answer for himself. I pause for a response.

The Court—I do not desire to hear the District Attorney on the propriety of any question. The Court is competent to judge of the propriety of any question that may be objected to.

THE TWO IRISHMEN AGAIN.

Counsel—I want the District Attorney to say whether the course of excluding two Irishmen on account of their nationality and a Frenchman because it was supposed he might have too nice a sense of honor to excuse the act that led to this occurrence—whether this prosecution is to be followed up by persecution. I mean to harp upon the exclusion of these Irishmen because I myself claim to be an Irishman; for I am the son of an Irishman, and all my veins and arteries are warm with Irish blood.

Loud applause, which the Court immediately suppressed.

The Court—In reply to all that counsel has said it is enough to reply that counsel himself chose in the direct examination to inquire into the prisoner's pecuniary responsibility in the year 1869, nine years before this occurrence. What the object was I do not know, except to indicate that he was then a wealthy man.

THE DARK CLOUD OF ADVERSITY.

Counsel—My object was to show that this woman clung to this man while he enjoyed prosperity, but when she saw the dark cloud of adversity forming and descending upon his house she forgot that love which formerly bound them together.

The Court—As counsel thought proper in the direct examination of the witness to go into the subject of the prisoner's pecuniary responsibility, the question objected to is admitted.

Exception taken.

Witness—I did not and do not know that any creditors from Wisconsin attached any of the property of the prisoner; Mr. McFarland had other property, of which I was not the agent.

The remainder of the cross-examination was a repetition of the conversations the witness had with the prisoner and a description of his manner and conduct on the occasion that he called at witness' house.

The Court then adjourned over to Monday next at eleven o'clock A. M.

THE TWO M'GREGOR'S—THE BRIGADIER AND THE BUILDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your edition of Monday, which has just reached me, in giving a brief biographical reference to the gentleman just reappointed head of the Department of Buildings, does an injustice which I am sure you will be glad to rectify. In the concluding portion of that sketch your *artiste* states that the head of that bureau, Mr. James M. McGregor, is a practical builder, which I do not doubt; but proceeds further to state that his most prominent public record was as a colonel of a volunteer regiment (one of the Scott Life Guard regiments), and his subsequent rank as a brigadier general, commanding a brigade under General Sumner, in the Second army corps, during the late rebellion.

Now, in justice to Mr. Jas. M. McGregor, who has long and creditably been Superintendent of Buildings, and who is now reappointed, I take occasion to say that the military proceedings above referred to are chargeable to me, and not to him. I am as ignorant of building as he is innocent of war; and whatever odium may justly attach to the Colonel of the First Scott Life Guard, commanding a brigade in the Second army corps, is fairly chargeable to me, and not to the Superintendent of Buildings. By this mistake you did not, I am sure, intend to have Mr. McGregor removed for any military services to his country—it was a mere misapprehension of your informant. Certainly he would scorn to wear my laurels as a soldier, as I would modestly decline to rob him of his as a builder; and since he does not spell his name as the Scotch descendants of the "red MacGregors" spell it, it is not strange that I should never have had any acquaintance with the gentleman whatever.

JNO. D. MACGREGOR, Brevet Brigadier General.

THE PERILS OF MATRIMONY.

A Young Woman Caught by the Wiles of City Sharks—A Bride Robbed and Abandoned—A Lesson to Admirers of Nice Young Men.

A sad story of love and villany was related yesterday at the Detective Police Agency, No. 72 Broadway, to Superintendent Warrin, by a lady apparently about twenty-eight years of age. She was dressed with great taste, of very prepossessing appearance, and looked as if she had been weeping steadily for a week. From her statements it appears that she

CAME FROM THE SOUTH

about eight months ago, and, having a few thousand dollars, thought to employ it best by renting a house and taking boarders. She soon became the mistress of a fine establishment on one of the principal streets, and her house rapidly filled up. Among her boarders was a young man of pleasing address, who represented that he was connected with a down town bank. Shortly after his arrival at the house he became an ardent lover of the lady, his attentions soon resulting in a noticeable intimacy and finally an engagement between them. In the meantime, however, in order to protect herself from any imposition on the part of her intended, the lady interviewed him as to who and what he was, and received the following statements:—I am in no particular business; live on a stated income from my property; have at present some $17,000 deposited to my credit in a down town bank; own considerable real estate and mining claims in California, and to endorse my statement I refer you to such and such leading business men in this city. So far so good, thought the lady. Inquiries were instituted, but somehow or other the references always seemed to be out of town and expected home soon. Time flew on, the couple were happy and the demand on the part of the gentleman was constant for an

IMMEDIATE MARRIAGE.

Everything on the surface seemed right, and the fascinating youth was to her all that fancy painted him. Why have a suspicion? How could such a man be anything else but honest and straightforward? she argued, and the longer he continued his attentions the less the suspicions became, until finally the references were disregarded and unmeasured confidence filled her heart.

The day for the marriage arrived. Friends were invited and had commenced to arrive; but when near the hour for the ceremony the bridegroom manifested great despondency, and finally said that he had been disappointed in not receiving a draft that morning, and he did not like to disturb his $17,000 deposit down town. "If that is all," said the intended bride, "I can accommodate you. How much do you want?" Five hundred dollars would do now, as he desired to pay it to a friend whom he expected every moment with a small bill. The money was produced. Its effect on the face of the bridegroom was magical. A joyful smile shone upon his features and all was as merry as "a marriage bell" should be.

THE BRIDAL TOUR

was to Montreal, where they took rooms at a first class hotel, and all went on in the most serene manner, until one day the lady had occasion to visit one of her trunks, in which she kept her money and jewelry. Six hundred dollars of her money had vanished. The servants were accused, but no trace of the stolen money could be found, and here the matter for the time ended. At the termination of their sojourn in Montreal the lady requested her husband to settle the hotel bill and start for home. To this request he said he could not comply, for he had no money. This led to words, then to strong accusations, to the effect that he had stolen her money. At last he acknowledged he had opened the trunk with a false key and taken the money; he needed it; sent it to New York; asked to be forgiven; he would return it to her in New York as soon as he got to his bank and would never do such an act again.

WOMAN LIKE SHE FORGAVE HIM,

and even went so far as to pledge her jewelry with the hotel proprietor for the board. Back they started for New York, she having confidence in him again, and placing the three trunks she had in his charge. As they were approaching New York he gave the three checks to her, and in an innocent way said, "There are the three checks for your trunks, and you had better give them to the baggage man and let him take your trunks to the house, as I will not be able to go with you after placing you in a carriage, as I have some important business to attend to." This seemed satisfactory enough to the wife, who repaired to her room and waited the appearance of her trunks and husband; but no trunks or husband appeared, the only arrival being that of the hat box, umbrella and bundle. Where are the trunks and the husband? is the question the lady would like solved. She has waited five days and now consults Superintendent Warrin's detectives to aid her in her distress. She has been robbed of $3,000, $600 being money stolen from her trunks, $500 loaned him on the day of the wedding and $1,900 contained in the three trunks, consisting of clothing and jewelry, and, to make it still worse, she is left in this city with but few acquaintances and almost in destitute circumstances. For the benefit of matrimonially inclined ladies of the marry-in-haste and repent-at-leisure order, we would state that the man goes by the name of George Livingston (his right name, however, is George Cook), and this is not his first or second offence of this nature. The detectives are on his trail, and there is some hope that he will be arrested and made an example of.

DRAWN INTO THE WEB.

A Young Woman Led to Ruin by an Advertisement.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning was a young girl seventeen years of age, residing with her parents on Broadway, who was charged by her mother, a respectable appearing woman, with leaving her house and entering a house of low repute kept by a Mrs. Steers at 129 West Thirty-sixth street. The young lady, who is possessed of a pretty face and pleasing manner, states she was decoyed to the house through means of an advertisement which appeared in one of the Sunday papers of this city a short time since for a "female companion to a widow in moderate circumstances who had lately lost her husband." Applying at the house, and determined for some unknown cause to leave her home, she was readily accepted and immediately became an inmate of the house to console the heart-broken widow who had been deprived of her companion. After remaining a few days the inconsolable "widow" succeeded in accomplishing her ruin, receiving a handsome profit for the virtue of the unsuspecting, innocent girl. Her new life she was perfectly infatuated with, as the procuress fed her on the fat of the land and accompanied her on several occasions in carriage rides through the Park and to several theatres.

Her parents during her absence were nearly heart-broken at her unaccountable disappearance, and left no stone unturned to ascertain her whereabouts, but did not succeed until Wednesday last, when they caused her arrest. Upon complaint of her mother she was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd.

THE "SHELTERING ARMS."

A concert was held at No. 208 Fifth avenue last Monday evening, for the benefit of the grand fair which is soon to be held in this city in aid of the "Sheltering Arms" institution. The affair was an exceedingly *distingué* one, and there was a large and brilliant attendance of ladies and gentlemen present. The parlors of the elegant mansion were tastefully festooned and decorated for the occasion, and everything that could lend attractiveness to the affair was done by the lady under whose especial care